FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BREZHNEV DENOUNCED AS 'DEMAGOGUE'; KREMLIN SPEECH CITED

AU012103 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary "Demagogue Brezhnev Cannot Conceal the Aggressive and Expansionist Policy of Soviet Social-Imperialism"]

[Text] Demagogy has become one of the most customary and preferable weapons of both the Kremlin leaders and the bourgeois Western politicians. The higher the post of this or that politician of the imperialist Soviet bourgeoisie, the more that weapon is used. In this situation Brezhnev can be classified as one of the greatest demagogues of contemporary world history starting from Daladier right down to Mussolini. This truth has been reconfirmed by the speech Brezhnev recently delivered at the Kremlin.

Moscow propaganda and the ones that follows its tune profusely rang out the bells about the speech of the tsar describing it as the most obvious reflection of the so-called Soviet foreign policy which allegedly is a policy for peace, defending the interests of the small peoples and countries, international cooperation, struggle against imperialism and so on.

In fact, Brezhnev's speech touched on many problems but demagogy was also abundent. He tried to convince public opinion that the Soviet Union threatens no country, has no egoistic aims and seeks no advantages in the Middle and Near East, nor in any other area of the world. However, this demagogy cannot at all conceal the immutable aggressive, expansionist and hegemonic nature of the Soviet foreign policy no matter how shrewd it may be. The world is following another reality. For years the peoples have been engaged in a great clash with the Soviet social-imperialism which is equally as dangerous and barbarous as is American imperialism and any other imperialism.

The current struggle waged by the Soviet Union to gain strategic positions in the Middle East and Near East; its presence in the Mediterranean, in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans and in the Persian Gulf; its involvement in Africa and the pressure exerted on Europe: All this holds the stamp of a typical aggressive, colonial and neocolonial policy based on the force of arms and capital.

Afghanistan hangs around Brezhnev's neck like a broken cross with its entire evil weight. It is American imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and Chinese social-imperialism that are prodding the world with the stick and leading it toward a nuclear war. The Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, the American pressure against Iran and the Chinese provocations against Vietnam are the most recent evidence in international relations of the arrogance, brutality and interference of the imperialist superpowers in each others affairs.

All of Brezhnev's swearings for peace and his good intentions expressed in his recent speech in the Kremlin are intended to cover up the Afghanistan shame. For this he tried to wash his hands like [words indistinct]; justify the recent crime--the invasion of Afghanistan--by the Soviet social-imperialists--and blame someone else. The Soviet social-imperialists claim that they harbor no interests in the area of the Arabian Gulf and other areas. However, one wonders did they intervene in Angola for the interests of the Angolan people? Or is it that the Soviet warships cruise along the shores of other countries to defend the Soviet borders that are thousands and dozens of thousands miles away? It is the oil, raw materials, valuable minerals, cheap labor force and the strategic positions of those countries that prompts the Soviet imperialist bourgeoisie to commit expansion, undertake aggression and engage in rivalry with American imperialism and other imperialist powers.

However, the peoples are engaged in a fierce struggle against American imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and Chinese social-imperialism whose ambitions are the main instigators of evil in the world. The struggle of the Afghan and Iranian peoples are tearing off the mask of the shrewd demagogy of the imperialist bourgeoisie.

SHEHU, HASBIU ATTEND MILITARY SCHOOL CEREMONY

AU301930 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] A graduation ceremony was held this morning in one of the halls of the "Enver Hoxha" United Officers School in Tirana. The ceremony was attended by students, members of the teaching staff, servicemen, veterans, leading cadres from the Ministry of Defense and others. The ceremony was also attended by Mehmet Shehu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Kadri Hasbiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of defense; Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami; Gaqo Nesho, first secretary of the Tirana District party committee, and others.

A speech was delivered on the occasion by serviceman Rustem Peci. Comrade Mehmet Shehu addressed those present to ardent applause and ovations for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. A telegram was sent by the meeting to the AWP Central Committee.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SCHEDULED TO CONVENE 27 JUNE

AU301932 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Decree on the convening of the People's Assembly in the fifth session of the ninth legislature:

In accordance with Article 77 of the constitution, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decided to convene the People's Assembly in the fifth session of the ninth legislature on Friday 27 June 1980, at 1800 hours.

This decree enters into force immediately.

Tirana, 29 May 1980.

Decree No. 6198.

[Signed] On behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly: Haxhi Lleshi, chairman; Telo Mezini, secretary.

BRIEFS

GREEK-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER'S ANNIVERSARY--A jubilee meeting was held in Gjirokaster on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Greek-language newspaper Laiko Dhima, organ of the Democratic Front organization for the Greek minority. The meeting was attended by working people from Gjirokaster and Sarande Districts, collaborators and voluntary correspondents. The meeting was also attended by Xhorxhi Robo, secretary of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front; Sihat Tozat, first secretary of the district party committee; Resul Zani, chairman of the People's Council Executive Committee and others. The paper's chief editor, Aleks Lapa, spoke about the 35-years-long road traversed by it. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 24 May 80 AU]

ZHIVKOV RETURNS FROM VISIT TO IRAQ 31 MAY

AU311455 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has returned home from Iraq. He had paid a 4-day official friendly visit to Iraq at the invitation of Saddam Husayn, secretary of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Iraqi Republic.

During his visit to Iraq, Comrade Todor Zhivkov was accompanied by Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Khristo Khristev, BCP Central Committee member, minister of foreign trade and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Iraqi Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

At Sofia airport Comrade Todor Zhivkov and those accompanying him were cordially welcomed by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Kurstyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Nacho Papazov, and other officials.

LILOV, BCP DELEGATION RETURN FROM GREECE

AU311926 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The BCP Central Committee delegation led by Aleksandur Lilov, which had paid a visit to Greece, has returned home. During its visit to Athens, talks with a delegation of the Greek Communist Party led by Harilaos Florakis were held. On its way home, the Bulgarian party delegation also paid a brief visit to Salonica and met the leadership of the city-oblast organization of the Greek Communist Party.

Lilov Interview

AT011409 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 1 Jun 80 p 3

[Exclusive interview with Aleksandur Lilov, Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, by RIZOSPASTIS editor Kiki Angelopoulou during the former's stay in Athens--date not given]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Lilov, how do you assess your talks in Athens, specifically prospects for the development of relations between the KKE [Communist Party of Greece] and the Bulgarian Communist Party?

A. Lilov: First I would like to discuss the talks we had with the KKE Central Committee, at whose invitation we are here. The meetings and talks of our party delegation with the delegation of the KKE Central Committee and the Greek communists took place in an exceptionally cordial, warm and comradely atmosphere. They were talks by representatives of two fraternal communist parties which are guided by common goals and ideals: the building of the new socialist society on the basis of the great Marxist-Leninist theory, on the basis of the principles of proleterian internationalism.

We expressed once again a complete identity of views and positions on all vital problems that move humanity in the current era. I express our conviction that in the future, too, the BCP and the KKE will contribute to the consolidation and development of the international and workers' movement.

As experience thus far has shown, serious prospects will open in the future for the constant deepening of cooperation between the BCP and the KKE in the name of common ideals. I am sure that relations and cooperation between the two parties will increasingly contribute to the further development of good-neighborly relations between the two countries and between the Bulgarian and Greek people.

In all, our views are mentioned in a condensed form in the joint communique. On this occasion, I would like once again to express our thanks to the KKE Central Committee secretary general, Comrade Harilaos Florakis, for the warm and cordial hospitality, for the fruitful talks. From the pages of your newspaper, allow me to convey the fraternal greetings of the BCP Central Committee, of Comrade Todor Zhivkov and other Bulgarian communists to all Greek communists, and to wish them great new successes in the struggle for the Greek people's interests.

I assess as positive and constructive my talks in Athens with state and political personalities of the country. Specifically, my talk with Prime Minister G. Rallis (issues which concern bilateral relations, the situation and developments in the Balkans and the world as well as prospects for the preservation of peace and detente were discussed) was frank and very useful.

I believe that there are no reasons to impede the further development of relations of good neighborliness, friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The bases for these relations were laid by the presidents of the two countries, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Konstandinos Karamanlis.

The positive talks I had with A. Papandreou, P. Kanellopoulos and G. Mavros afforded me the opportunity to ascertain once again the excellent relations which link the two countries, and to express my conviction that favorable prospects exist for the further development and deepening of these relations for the benefit of peace, security and detente in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

[Question] Recently international developments occupied the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact as well as the NATO meeting in Brussels. How do you assess the decisions made at those meetings?

A. Lilov: The decisions made at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact and the NATO meeting in Brussels are decisions which reflect two opposite tendencies in the world at present: the tendency for a stable peace, for detente and security in our world, something that we unreservedly support; and the tendency toward taking the world back to a new cold war era, something that we condemn and fight against with all our strength.

The danger to peace and detente is serious. Perhaps it is the most serious since World War II, but we are optimistic. The cold war policy does not serve the interests of the people, and for this reason it does not have their support. The course toward detente must and can be guaranteed and continued. There is no alternative solution.

[Question] In recent years, positive steps have been taken for bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans which, according to general evaluations, contribute to the promotion of an atmosphere of detente and friendship in this area. Do you believe that the exacerbation of the international situation can negatively influence the atmosphere in the Balkans, and how can such a development be avoided?

A. Lilov: In recent years the development of relations of cooperation among the Balkan peoples and countries, especially on a bilateral basis, has contributed to the further consolidation of the atmosphere of trust, understanding, good neighborliness and mutual interest in this area. We want to believe that the current exacerbation in the international situation will not drag in the Balkan people and their governments, will not lead them down the road of tension and confrontation. There is no doubt that such activities by certain reactionary circles are in total conflict with the true interests of the Balkan countries. This is why our common efforts must be aimed at avoiding such developments. The Balkans can and must become a zone of peace and security. The foreign policy of the Bulgarian People's Republic will serve this purpose steadily and irrevocably in the future, as it has done thus far.

[Question] The development of Greek-Bulgarian relations has been described as a model for the implementation of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. What do you think can be the contribution of Greek-Bulgarian relations, and more generally of Balkan cooperation, to the procedure for consolidation of detente in Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean?

A. Lilov: The positive development of Greek-Bulgarian relations is indeed a good example of the practical implementation of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. Could there be a better contribution to peace and cooperation in the Balkans than this example?

Our country is making special efforts to preserve and consolidate the course toward detente. We believe that the other Balkan countries also want the same. Our relations with the Greek Republic and the other countries of the area convince us of this. I think this is obvious. Only through the common efforts of all Balkan countries can an atmosphere of trust, relations of good neighborliness and cooperation be created, something that will favorably influence other areas of Europe.

[Question] In the joint communique signed during the visit of Chairman Zhivkov in Athens (April 1976), mention is made of the cooperation that can be jointly developed by the two parties within the framework of international organizations for the preservation of peace. Within the framework of current developments, in what areas do you believe that joint or parallel activities of the two countries can be developed?

A. Lilov: Joint or parallel activies can be undertaken, not only within the framework of international organizations, but in other international meetings, conferences and forums which examine timely problems of the international situation, such as disarmament and the suspension of the arms race, consolidation of detente in the political sector and gradually in the military sector, a ban on the installation of new nuclear weapons and military bases on the territories of other countries, the convening of an international conference for disarmament, conclusion of an agreement on avoiding violence in international relations, and so forth.

We believe that there is an objective basis for the implementation of such activities. This is also believed by countries with a different social system, so that we may respond to the most important demand of our era: avoiding the disaster brought about by nuclear weapons.

As a result of strong efforts, in Helsinki the foundations were laid for the principles of peace and security in Europe and the world. Currently the problems of peace and disarmament are more timely than ever. Now more than ever before, it is necessary to intensify the common efforts of all forces supporting peaceful cooperation and detente in the political and military sectors. We will go to the meeting in Madrid with such thoughts and intentions. The problems of detente and cooperation, the removal of the dangers created by arms in Europe, cannot but be the center of our attention.

[Question] How do you assess the current level of development of Greek-Bulgarian relations, especially in the economic field? What are prospects for the future?

A. Lilov: Our assessment is positive. The rapid development of Bulgarian-Greek relations in past years confirms this after all. However, it must be noted that the possibilities of the two countries include prospects for even more significant development. There are still reserves which we have not utilized, especially in the field of joint industrial units and companies, and in the search for new, more complete forms of economic cooperation.

We believe that all the necessary prerequisites for the further development of economic cooperation in the interest of both countries exist. I want to stress to the Greek people through RIZOSPASTIS: The Bulgarian People's Republic is eager for the broad and multilateral development of bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation. We believe in this policy and we are doing everything possible to implement it.

PDRY MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA 30 MAY

AU301945 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 30 May 80

["PRD of Yemen Military Delegation"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 30, (BTA)--An official delegation of the Armed Forces of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, led by the candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the Yemeni Socialist Party, Minister of Defence and Commander of the Army of the PDR of Yemen Colonel 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar arrived here today at the invitation of the member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and Minister of National Defence Army General Dobri Dzhurov.

Talks began at the Ministry of National Defence today between a delegation of the Bulgarian People's Army, led by member of the BCP CC Politburo and Minister of National Defense Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov and the delegation of the Armed Forces of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, led by the candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the Yemeni Socialist Party, Minister of Defence and Commander in Chief of the Army of the PDR of Yemen Colonel 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar.

Received by Zhivkov

AU011927 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 1 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received the candidate-member of the (?Politburo) of the CC of the Yemeni Socialist Party, minister of defense, commander of the Army of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar. Cordial and friendly talks were held on matters of mutual interest. The talks were attended by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence.

ANGOLAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS 26-30 MAY

AU301948 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 30, (BTA)--In fulfillment of the cooperation protocol of the BCP and the MPLA-Labour Party a delegation of the CC of the MPLA-Labour Party was on a visit to Bulgaria, May 26 through 30 of this year.

The delegation was led by Mr (Joaquim da Silva Mathis), director of department "Education and Instruction" of the CC of the party, and was made familiar with the experience and activity of the BCP in the sphere of education and culture.

The delegation was received by BCP CC Secretary Stoyan Mikhaylov. He informed the guests from the PR of Angola about the tasks of the further development of education and the Bulgarian culture, which are being solved by the BCP. In Sofia and in the Russe county the guests from Angola visited educational establishments, industrial and agricultural sites, and were shown around historical and cultural sights. The delegation left Bulgaria today.

COLOMBIAN LIBERAL PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

AU301955 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 30 May 80

["Bulgaria-Colombia"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 30, (BTA)--Today BAU [Bulgarian National Agrarian Union] Secretary Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council, received the chairman of the Liberal Party of Colombia (Victor Mosquera Caus) who is on a visit here at the invitation of the BAU Standing Committee. He was accompanied by the member of the party national leadership (Alvaro Uribe Rueda) and the head of party economic matters (Ernesto Delgado Morales).

Mr Petur Tanchev acquainted the Colombian guests with Bulgaria's successes in the building up of a developed socialist society. During the talk the possibilities for expanding the relations between BAU and Colombia's Liberal Party were discussed, which will contribute to the development of relations between the two countries.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS MEMORIAL MEETING IN VRATSA

AU011952 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] The Bulgarian people are piously cherishing the memory of its sons and daughters who have crossed the threshold of immortality. A festive meeting took place today on Vratsa central square. The following comrades came to the impressive memorial of Khristo Botev in order to pay respect to his memory and the thousands of young Bulgarians who have fallen for freedom: Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman; Dimo Dichev, chairman of the Central Committee of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism; Nano Ialov, BCP Vratsa Okrug Committee first secretary; Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee; Lyubomir Levchev, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Writers; soldiers, students and many citizens.

(Goran Minov), first secretary of the Vratsa City Party Committee, spoke on the immortal heroism of the youth who have fallen for the people's freedom. The names of fallen heroes of the all-people's struggles were read.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DEPARTING ITALIAN AMBASSADOR

AU301328 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 May 80 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, yesterday received Franz Cancellario d'Alena, Italian ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his imminent and final departure from the country. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, also attended the talks.

PZPR'S ZABINSKI ARRIVES ON WORKING VISIT

LD012108 Prague CTK in English 2004 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Andrzej Zabinski arrived here on Sunday for a working visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee. He will learn of the experience of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in the implementation of the tasks set by its 15th congress in the sphere of agriculture and the food industry.

PDRY DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED; DEPARTURE

TV Interview

AU301730 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech 2000 GMT 29 May 80

[Lt Col Jiri Soldat interview with Col 'Ali Nasir Antar al-Bishi, PDRY national defense minister, in Prague on 29 May; questions in Czech, answers in Arabic fading into Czech translation]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Minister, your visit to Czechoslovakia is another expression of our relations, part of which was the recent visit by the Czechoslovak national defense minister to your country. What is your assessment of the outcome of your current visit to Czechoslovakia?

[Answer] Even the recent visit of the Czechoslovak national defense minister to the PDRY was significant in developing relations between our two countries and their armies, and our current visit to Czechoslovakia has yielded further positive results, in talks with the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, the chairman of the Czechoslovak Government and with the national defense minister. We are very glad that the Czechoslovak people, under CPCZ leadership, are achieving great success in the political, economic, socil and military fields. I think that it was a significant visit which has fulfilled its objective in developing our relations with the CPCZ and with the Czechoslovak Armed Forces.

[Question] Comrade Minister, what are the future prospects for progressive development in your country in view of the current Middle East situation?

[Answer] The Yemeni Socialist Party stands at the head of our society, which is pursuing the Marxist-Leninist path. This means that our country is building socialism which is a tremendous achievement for all our working people, and our party does not ever intend to embark on a road other than precisely this one, which we have dearly bought with our own blood. Relying on our friends, we set our aims and our future tasks on that basis. We are convinced at the same time that building socialism in our country is a great achievement, not only for the Yemeni people, but also an encouragement for all progressive forces in that part of the world.

Departure 30 May

ID301612 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Colonel 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, alternate member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, today ended his visit to Czechoslovakia.

He was seen off at Prague's Ruzyne Airport by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, and other representatives.

LIBYAN ARMED FORCES CHIEF ATTENDS MEETING; DEPARTURE

Meeting with Strougal, Dzur

LD301311 Prague CTK in English 1145 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here on Friday member of the revolutionary leadership, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Brigadier abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia. They exchanged views on topical international political issues and discussed the possibilities of further development of all-round relations between the two countries. The meeting was also attended by Czechoslovak National Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur.

Departure 31 May

LD311832 Prague CTK in English 1719 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Prague--member of the revolutionary leadership and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Brigadier abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, ended his visit to Czechoslovakia and left for Hungary on Saturday. He was seen off by Czechoslovak Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur. The Libyan representative had been on a visit here since May 28.

NOVIKOV, SOVIET DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT

LD311233 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] The Soviet governmental delegation, led by Vladimir Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which had been in Czechoslovakia on a visit of several days, flew from Prague today. The delegation included Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Nikolay Semenov, first deputy minister for medium machine building; Vladimir Velichko, first deputy minister of power machine building; Nikolay Dopatin, deputy minister of power and electrification; and other officials. The Soviet guests were seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Josef Simon, deputy federal premier, and other members of the federal government.

SED'S GRUENEBERG ATTENDS MEETINGS; DEPARTURE

Received by Husak

LD301628 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic, received Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee in Prague today. Grueneberg is on a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

During a cordial and friendly conversation attended by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, they discussed the results achieved in fulfilling the tasks of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the 9th SED Congress.

Agricultural Cooperation

LD011325 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0041 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Prague (ADN correspondent)--The close cooperation between the SED and the CPCZ in agricultural policy is being further continued and developed, delegations of the two central committees agreed this Saturday in Prague at the close of several days of working talks. They were led by SED Politburo member Gerhard Grueneberg, secretary of the Central Committee; and Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The two sides discussed the fulfillment of the party congress decisions in particular in the field of agriculture. They agreed to continue the exchange of experiences for the intensification of agricultural research and production by means of exchanging study delegations, in seminars and regular consultations.

Departure 31 May

LD311417 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, who has been in Czechoslovakia on a working visit, left by air today for the GDR. In the course of his visit, Comrade Grueneberg familiarized himself with the results achieved by front-ranking agricultural enterprises of the central Bohemian region, with the intensification of the production of sugar beets, grain and vegetables, and with the latest findings of stock rearing work in livestock production.

CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH YAR

LD301654 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] A cultural cooperation agreement was signed at Cernin palace in Prague today between the Governments of the CSSR and the Yemen Arab Republic. The agreement was signed by Milan Klusak, Czech minister of culture, and Yahya Muslih al-Mahdi, ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic to Czechoslovakia. Other leading officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Czech Ministry of Culture and the representative office of the Yemen Arab Republic were present at the signing of the agreement, which envisages long-term links with the Yemen Arab Republic.

ALLEGED MISTREATMENT OF CSSR DIPLOMAT IN LONDON PROTESTED

AU301715 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 May 80 p 7

[Milan Madr commentary in the column "A Note": "Police Arbitrariness"]

[Text] During the night of 20 to 21 May a Czechoslovak representative in London, J. Kaloc, second secretary of the CSSR Embassy, became a victim of a gross police provocation.

Its circumstances are so outrageous and the degree of violent arbitrariness so unprecedented and inadmissible that the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs presented a sharp protest to the British ambassador in Prague.

The incident undoubtedly represented a gross violation of the generally recognized principles of international law. On his way home by car the Czechoslovak diplomat was blocked in Willesden Lane in London by two police cars, from the front and from the rear. Even though he is a diplomat, protected by diplomatic immunity, which the police knew, the policemen forcibly broke into the car, grabbed our diplomatic representative by his neck and throttled him. Other policemen grabbed him by his legs and dragged him out of the car forcibly. While being dragged J. Kaloc was kicked several times, his body hit against the edge of the car and, subsequently, against the edge of the sidewalk.

But that was not yet the end. They threw him into the police car as though he were some vagrant and drove him to the Kilbrun police station. There the jailers deprived him of all his possessions and of his jacket and threw him into a cell--again, as though he were some criminal.

The London police repeatedly refused to allow J. Kaloc to contact Czechoslovak representatives. Only after an hour of imprisonment was he allowed to make a telephone call. When other employees of the Czechoslovak Embassy arrived at the police station they found J. Kaloc visibly shocked, with his suit and shirt soiled from being dragged along the ground by the policemen. Near daybreak the Czechoslovak diplomat was suddenly struck ill. Only after several calls for an ambulance was he transferred to a hospital, with severe lower back pains. After half an hour of waiting the examining physician diagnosed scrapes on the lower extremities and bruises on the shoulders. The examining physician, evidently under the influence of the police officials' presence in the hospital, dismissed the sharp and persistent pains in the lower back with a disparaging remark.

The brutality of this serious incident involving the unfounded physical attack, injury and imprisonment of a Czechoslovak diplomat is obvious and indisputable. It is all the more serious as J. Kaloc was not attacked by members of the London underworld but by organs of state power. Their procedure was from the beginning to the end unlawful, illegal and at gross variance with the Vienna convention on diplomatic privileges and immunity. Methods from Northern Ireland must simply not be introduced into relations with foreign diplomats.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON 24-25 MAY SUDETEN GERMAN RALLY

AU301430 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 May 80 p 2

[CTK report: "At Variance With the Realities of the Times; Statement of the Representative of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the Rally of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft"]

[Text] Prague--The already traditionally provocative so-called Sudeten German Day was held in Stuttgart on 24-25 May 1980. Under the demagogically misused slogan "Truth Prevails," they again submitted their old political demands for "the right to fatherland and self-determination" and for "the right to property in the old country"--demands that are at variance with the results of World War II and the agreements arising from it, at variance with the CSSR-FRG treaty on mutual relations and the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. [paragraph continues]

The revanchist forces in the FRG are apparently trying to exploit the current situation which has been brought about by the adventurous line of U.S. foreign policy, which is aimed against peace, detente and disarmament.

Walter Becher, deputy of the Bavarian CSU Party and representative of the so-called Sudeten German Landsmannschaft, delivered--as he has done so often before--a speech marked by the blindness of revanchism and the inability to grasp reality. Other prominent speakers were Lothar Spaeth, minister-president of the Bader-Wuertember CDU Government, and the Land Ministers Pirkl, Palm and Herzog.

It is surprising that the Federal Government, which was also attacked by the revanchist leaders, did not deem it necessary to dissociate itself from this action. On the contrary, it gave it its support in the form of a message of greetings, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman and FRG minister of foreign affairs, also sent such a message. However, the support given to the revanchist actions of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft is not in accord with the Federal Government's declaration on the expansion of mutual relations with the CSSR, which has been expressed on various occasions.

Vis-a-vis the FRG the CSSR pursues a policy of creating prerequisites for the development of good neighborly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation, and it intends to continue this policy consistently. This has been stated in the name of Czechoslovakia by its highest representatives more than once. This policy proceeds directly from the substance of the socialist system, from the principle of peaceful coexistence and it corresponds to the letter and spirit of the CSSR-FRG treaty on mutual relations of 11 December 1973 and to the Final Act of Helsinki Conference. It is a policy that is in the interests of the preservation of peace, the relaxation of international tension and the development of cooperation and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE HUNGARIAN COUNTERPARTS

LD271244 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1030 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent a telegram to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidium of Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. They congratulated them on the successful launching of the Soyuz-36 spacecraft with an international crew on board.

MEETING OF NON-CATHOLIC CLERGY REPORTED

AU301346 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 May 80 p 2

[CTK report: "Rally of Representatives of Non-Catholic Churches; Support of Peace Effort"]

[Summary] Prague, CTK--"Up to 300 representatives of 15 Czechoslovak non-Catholic churches assembled yesterday in Prague at a festive rally in honor of the 35th anniversary of the culmination of our people's national-liberation fight and of Czechoslovakia's liberation."

The rally was organized by the Christian Peace Conference Organization [CPC] and was attended by Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the CSSR's Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of Nations. The speakers included J. Michalko, CPC chairman and bishop general of the Slovak Evangelical Church of Augsburg Denomination; A. Molnar, professor of the Comenius Theological Faculty; M. Hajek, synod senior of the Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren; metropolitan of the orthodox church, Doretej; and D. Hanes, who delivered the main speech.

The participants in the rally adopted a declaration praising the USSR's decisive share in CSSR's liberation and in the defeat of Nazi Reich. They noted that "the will of our people to rebuild the state foundations so as to open up the state for the building of a socialist future has no better foreign-political guarantees than those" expressed by the USSR, and expressed the wish for international detente, disarmament and the "elimination of economic and power conditions, under which hatred--that instigator of wars--is born."

The rally sent a letter to President Husak, "cordially congratulating him on his reelection as president" and "assuring him that our believers will continue to participate in the fulfillment of tasks for the advance of our socialist society, the development of which they understand as the basic contribution to peace and progress in the world."

JOINT SESSION OF FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS HELD

AU272140 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 May 80 p 1

[Unnamed RUDE PRAVO parliamentary reporter: "The Joint Session of Federal Assembly Chambers"]

[Text] Prague, 21 May--The 16th joint session of the Federal Assembly chambers was held on Wednesday [21 May] afternoon.

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Federal Assembly chairman, welcomed at the session CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal and other CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members: Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate members Miloslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes; CPCZ Central Committee secretaries Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat members Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission. The negotiations of the session were also attended by deputy chairmen and ministers of the federal government and by representatives of the National Front bodies.

First the Chamber of Nations examined the validity of Josef Haman's election as its deputy (for Ostrava II Constituency No 63); immediately after that he was sworn in as prescribed.

On the proposal of the CSSR's National Front Central Committee Presidium, the deputies then elected Anna Vaskova vice chairman of the CSSR's supreme court, and Karel Matys deputy chairman of the same court. They also elected 17 judges to the CSSR's Supreme Court. All the elected were sworn in.

According to the final item on the agenda, the two chambers elected their election commissions for the presidential election on Thursday 22 May.

REGIONAL PARTY COMMITTEES DISCUSS IDEOLOGY, AGRICULTURE

AU301605 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 May 80 p 2

["IN", CTK-attributed report: "Developing Effective Education: The East Slovak and South Bohemian Regional Party Committees Convened"]

[Excerpts] Kosice--A session of the East Slovak Regional CPSL Committee took place in Kosice yesterday in the presence of M. Valek, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and Slovak minister of culture, and I. Litvaj, head of a CPSL Central Committee department. It dealt with the regional organization's ideological work in light of the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session and the April CPSL Central Committee session.

The session emphasized that more is being expected of leading functionaries and ranking personnel in the application of Soviet ideological experiences. The yardstick of the effect of ideological and educational influence on work collectives and youth is their practical conduct, their attitudes, the profundity of their conviction and their ideological firmness. It is necessary, in the interest of achieving this goal, to eliminate all elements of formalism that are still manifest in the sphere of party education and mass-political work.

Ceske Budejovice--Yesterday's session of the South Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee in Ceske Budejovice dealt with the fulfillment of tasks in agricultural large-scale production, especially livestock production. The session was attended by CSSR Minister of Agriculture and Food J. Nagr.

HOFFMANN ADDRESSES TRADE UNION PLENARY SESSION

LD272111 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] The ninth plenary meeting of the Central Council of Trade Unions opened today in Prague. Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, recalled first the events that significantly affect the current life and work of the working people: the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the revolutionary trade union movement, and the reelection of Comrade Gustav Husak as president of the republic.

Comrade Hoffmann further expressed the full support of the Czechoslovak trade unions for the appeal for peace and disarmament approved at the meeting of the communist and workers' parties in Paris and for the declaration and statement of the Political Advisory Council of the Warsaw Pact. He further stressed that the conclusions of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee require that the trade unions achieve better quality in their political, mass-educational and ideological work. The direct influence of the trade unions on working collectives is of decisive importance. Trade union activity will be much influenced by the implementation of the package of measures for the improvement of the system of planned management of the national economy after 1980.

At the close of his address Comrade Karel Hoffmann spoke of the trade unions' tasks in the preparation of plans for 1981 and the next years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and gave information about the results of the joint deliberations of the Presidium of the government and the Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

REUTER REPORT ON CSSR TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN DISPUTED

AU021112 Prague TRIBUNA No 21 in Czech 31 May 80 p 2

["(SK)"-signed article in the column: "It Was This Kind of Week": "Canard a la REUTER"]

[Text] There are different kinds of canards, wild ones, domestic ones, and also journalistic ones. In spite of the obvious differences they all have one thing in common--a short life. The wild and journalistic canards also have another feature: They usually take off very noisily, they briefly enliven the environment and attract attention. As regards newspapers, a small canard is particularly welcome in the dull season. For dozens of years the yellow press has been incapable of even imagining its existence without one, and the readers regard them as something to amuse and entertain them.

However, since October 1917, we have been encountering yet another variety of journalist duck-canard in the bourgeois press. Its aim is no longer merely to amuse and make us laugh, but primarily to deceive, to confuse and, above all, to make the public fear the consequences of progressive thinking.

In this sense the bourgeois press has been devoting extraordinary attention to Czechoslovakia since February 1948, to say nothing of the period after the defeat of counterrevolutionary forces [1968-69]. There are plenty of examples of this, but let us mention only one, a recent one. Several days ago the English REUTER agency--which, we may mention in passing, presents itself as the best informed and most serious of all world agencies--spread a report on alleged Czechoslovak military participation in Afghanistan. Citing an exiled Afghan politician, somebody called Amin Vakman, the agency stated that up to 5,000 Czechoslovak soldiers had been transported by air to Afghanistan. What good is it that this is an infamous fabrication and that we do not even have a military attache in the country? The report is out, and it intentionally disorients the reader in the capitalist countries. Obviously such a "sensation" also has an immediate international use. To complete the picture let us at least cite the Italian press, as represented by the papers IL POPOLO and CORRIERE DELLA SERA, which have a particular predilection for anti-Czechoslovak campaigns. For instance, 2 years ago they spread around "guaranteed" reports on our participation in the assassination of Italian politician Aldo Moro. Already at that time we stated in TRIBUNA that to expect these papers to apologize--after this arrant nonsense had been unambiguously refuted by Italian crime experts--would mean to expect an impossibility. We maintain the same position in the present instance.

BROADCASTING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ETHIOPIA

LD211724 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Jan Risko, central director of Czechoslovak Radio, and Gedamu Abraha, director general of the Ethiopian Radio, signed today an agreement on cooperation between the two broadcasting organizations. The agreement represents a new basis for the further development of mutual cooperation.

HONECKER, DELEGATION RETURN FROM CUBA

LD020716 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0040 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--The party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic, headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, returning from the Republic of Cuba, arrived back home in Berlin on Monday morning.

CUBAN CULTURE MINISTER ENDS VISIT

FL292225 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Berlin--Armando Hart, Cuban minister of culture and member of the party Politburo, today left Berlin on his return trip home. The Cuban miniister arrived in Berlin yesterday from Sofia where he participated in a meeting of socialist countries' ministers of culture. Hart was seen off at Schoenfeld international airport by his GDR counterpart Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee. The visitor also was seen off by Cuban Charge d'Affaires in the GDR Mirta Alonso and other Cuban diplomatic mission officials including cultural and press attache Leyla Carrillo.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON SINDERMANN ACTIVITIES IN AUSTRIA

Tour of Chemical Company

LD302346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1110 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpts] Linz, (ADN correspondent)--Austria's largest chemicals concern, Chemie Linz AG, was on Friday the first stop made by the GDR People's Chamber delegation on a tour lasting several days of some federal regions. The deputation of the GDR supreme people's representation led by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived this morning in Linz and was cordially welcomed by Dr Hans Buchner, chairman of the executive board.

"Our cooperation with the GDR is extremely good and grows from year to year," said executive board Chairman Buchner with reference to the fact that a new 5-year agreement on cooperation up to 1985 is presently being prepared. Horst Sindermann assured the management of the Linz Chemie AG that the GDR also values this cooperation highly. He said: "We know that you are a reliable business partner. The trade between us was always fruitful and advantageous for both sides."

Tour of Laender

LD012004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Vienna--The GDR parliamentary delegation currently visiting Austria returned to Vienna on Sunday after a tour through several federal Laender. The delegation, led by Volkskaumer President Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, will have another meeting on Monday with the president of the National Council, Anton Benya, and deputies of the Austrian parliament.

During their visit to the federal Laender of lower Austria, upper Austria and Salzburg, Horst Sindermann and his entourage had numerous discussions with members of the land governments and deputies of the three diets. The GDR guests also visited major industrial enterprises.

CSSR'S HULA ATTENDS MEETINGS; PROTOCOL SIGNED

Received by Krolikowski

AU301240 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 80 p 2

[Summary] Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and SED Central Committee Politburo member, received on Wednesday [28 May] Vaclav Hula, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, deputy CSSR premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, for a talk during which both sides paid tribute to the high level of the fraternal relations and the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. The talk was also attended by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Commission and SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, and by Frantisek Hamouz, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR in the GDR.

Economic Protocol Signed

AU302015 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 80 p 6

["Cooperation Between GDR and CSSR Will Be Purposefully Deepened Further: Protocol Signed on Plan Coordination of Both Countries for 1981-85"]

[Text] A protocol on coordination of the national economic plans of the GDR and the CSSR for the 1981-85 period was signed in Berlin on Wednesday [18 May]. In the presence of SED Central Committee Politburo members Paul Verner, Central Committee secretary, and Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, the chairmen of the GDR and CSSR planning organs, Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Vaclav Hula, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CSSR Government, affixed their signatures to the document. CSSR Ambassador Frantisek Hamouz also attended the signing.

The two chairmen evaluated the high state of cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR before press representatives. Gerhard Schuerer described cooperation and specialization in the metal processing industry, in electrical engineering and electronics as the mainstay of cooperation. Referring to the structures of the national economies of the GDR and the CSSR, which are roughly of the same type, he explained that some 70 percent of the mutual commodity exchange involves metal processing industry products, particularly machinery and plant building equipment.

A statement was released on the two-day long deliberations at the conclusion of the coordination of the national economic plans of the GDR and the CSSR, which says:

Proceeding from the decisions of the SED and CPCZ to further deepen comprehensive cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR, the results of the plan coordination constitute an important step in implementing the "basic orientations to shape economic and scientific-technical cooperation in selected fields between the GDR and the CSSR for the period after 1980" that were endorsed in October 1977.

The agreement on basic questions of fashioning the economic relations between the two countries that was concluded at the friendly meeting between Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary, and Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ, in June 1979 in Dresden, was the basis of the deliberations and prompted substantial activation of the plan coordination process.

The protocol on the results of plan coordination was signed by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, and by Vaclav Hula, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission.

In stipulating further cooperation in science and technology in the plan coordination process, the key points of the long-term program for scientific-technical cooperation to 1985 were given as a basis. Areas of great national economic significance are in the foreground of common activities such as, for example, the economical use of power and materials, the development and application of new technologies and the rationalization of assembly processes.

A firm component part of the results of the plan coordination for the 1981-85 period are the specialization and cooperation measures in production that are economically important nationally for both partners and which have proved their worth in the past planning period, and against which great demands are being levied concerning their effectiveness and the scientific-technical standard of products. These projects are mainly focused on rolling stock, building machinery, textile machinery, machine tools, agricultural machinery, technical rationalization equipment, electronic components, semiprocessed chemical products, pharmaceutical products and so forth.

As a result of plan coordination, mutual commodity deliveries with an overall value of some R10 billion (in terms of CEMA prices of 1980) were agreed upon for the years 1981-85. By implementing these targets the high foreign trade volume between the two countries under the current 5-year plan will be increased by another 20 percent through progressive division of labor in the 1981-85 period.

Particular attention in plan coordination was focused on securing and granting mutual support in solving raw material and fuel problems.

It was agreed that in the 1981-85 period the CSSR will continue deliveries of rolled steel, hard coal, coke and magnesite products to the GDR while the GDR will export soft coal briquets, potash products as well as chemical mining and chemical products important for the national economy.

The dynamics and development of mutual commodity exchange is being decisively determined by deliveries in the fields of machine-building and electrical engineering/electronics.

Metal processing products will reach 70 percent in the overall commodity exchange between the two countries in the 1981-85 period. They are of decisive importance in enhancing the capability of both national economies and for supplying high-quality consumer goods to the population.

The CSSR will continue and expand traditional and specialized exports to the GDR, among other things, heavy trucks, metallurgical equipment, crankshafts for ships, machine tools, textile machinery, rotary tower cranes, agricultural machines, products of high voltage technology and construction parts. In the coming 5-year plan period the GDR will export to the CSSR in part railway coaches, truck and caterpiller-mounted rotary cranes, construction machinery, machine tools, textile machinery, trucks, harvesting combines as well as calculation, communication and high voltage technology products.

Both sides are undertaking efforts to further develop and use scientific-technical progress in order to boost mutual deliveries of special technological equipment and modules for microelectronics.

The mutual deliveries agreed upon for the 1981-85 period in the chemical industry field are particularly determined by deepening proven collaboration in manufacturing olefins. This cooperation of many years standing is greatly significant for developing the manufacture of plastic materials and chemical fibers in the GDR and CSSR.

The further mutual delivery of chemical materials, technologically important semiprocessed products as well as chemical household industry, cosmetics industry and pharmaceutical industry products are important to supply the national economy and population in both countries.

It was agreed to continuously carry on cooperation between the planning commissions and ministries of both countries, particularly in complexes that require long-term solutions.

With the results of the coordination of the national economic plans for the 1981-85 period an important basis has been created to further deepen economic and scientific technical cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR and enhance the capability of and effectiveness of the national economies of both countries. In doing so a contribution to the strengthening of the economic power of the socialist community of states is being made at the same time.

TRADE COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH ITALIAN STATE SECRETARIES

AU301256 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 80 p 2

[Summary] Giuseppe Tocco, state secretary in the Italian Ministry of Government holdings, was received on Wednesday by Dr Gerhard Beil, GDR Council of Ministers member and state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade, for a talk which centered on the further cooperation between GDR and Italian state firms. Both sides submitted proposals for the expansion of the economic and foreign trade relations between the GDR and Italy. State Secretary Tocco was also received by Dr Klaus Stubenrauch, state secretary in the Ministry for Science and Technology, Dr Horst Weihs, deputy minister for the chemical industry, and Dr Karl Doering, deputy minister for mining, metallurgy and potash.

STATE COUNCIL, CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREET SORBIAN CONFERENCE

LD290850 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0209 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council have sent cordial greetings to the participants in the fifth festival of Sorbian culture. The greetings message, signed by Erich Honecker, states: "You have dedicated your festival to the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet peoples over Hitler's fascism. It will proclaim the fundamental importance of this victory for the social and national freedom of all peoples of the socialist community of states, and of its friendship and solidarity which are constantly being consolidated." The festival will demonstrate "how Sorbian culture unmistakably helps characterize the uniting and party nature of the GDR's socialist national culture," the message states. The festival will show again how the Marxist-Leninist policy of nationalities is being implemented in the GDR under the leadership of the party of the working class. It will show "how the culturally creative forces of our citizens of Sorbian nationality are being released under socialism and are flourishing in their full beauty."

HERRMANN ADDRESSES CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC BLOCK

LD231528 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1358 GMT 23 May 80

[Excerpt] Berlin--The Central Democratic Block met in Berlin today under the current chairmanship of the FDGB and its chairman, Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. It discussed the contribution to the comprehensive preparation of the 10th SED Congress.

SED Politburo member and Secretary of the Central Committee Joachim Herrmann informed the representatives of the parties and mass organizations about the result of the 12th SED Central Committee session and stated the conviction that the comradely, trusting cooperation among parties and mass organizations united in the National Front will again prove its worth in the coming period of preparations for the 10th SED Congress. Joachim Herrmann pointed out that the basis consists of documents of the 12th Central Committee session and the results of the 11th Central Committee session as well as Erich Honecker's speech to the first secretaries of the SED Kreis executives. The SED will approach its party congress with a broad discussion to consolidate further unity between the party and people.

On the basis of the good results and the immense transformations in all spheres of life in the implementation of the decisions of the eighth and ninth party congresses founded on the immense work of construction in past decades, it is important to achieve further progress. By convening the 10th congress the party of the working class reaffirmed that in the future too it will do everything for the good of the people, for the good of the working class and its allies, for equal chances for all children. This policy was and remains the foundation of the people's profound confidence in the party's course. This was demonstrated also by the citizens' readiness to prepare the 10th party congress with new economic performances. The increase in labor productivity over and above the present standard, saving working time and jobs, achieving a substantial improvement in the energy and material economy as well as achieving greater economic gains, these are the conditions for securing and further gradually improving the material and cultural living standards of the people.

Referring to international questions, Joachim Herrmann paid tribute to the world political significance of the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states and their latest initiative to secure peace. This initiative will give a strong impetus to the struggle for the continuation of detente, for an end to the arms race and for effective disarmament measures. In the 25th year of its existence the Warsaw Treaty thus again corresponds to the desire of mankind for a life in peace. The GDR, Joachim Herrmann stressed, in close alliance with the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and peace-loving forces throughout the world endorsed the proposals made in the Polish capital and made its constructive contribution to the essential consolidation of the results of detente, for a broad struggle for peace, freedom, national independence and social progress.

The new and higher goals toward the all-round strengthening of the GDR and securing of peace that the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front have set themselves are welcome.

They are contributing to the necessary high performance increase in the economy and orientated competition to higher activities to create more beautiful cities and communities. It is equally important to promote the development of an interesting spiritual and cultural life, including mass sport in the estates of cities and communities.

COMBINE ENVISAGES GREATER OUTPUT THROUGH COMPETITION

DW290941 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0505 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] The working people of the Mansfeld combine will prepare for the 10th party congress with new, ambitious competition projects.

The miners of the nonferrous metal center state said in a letter to Erich Honecker that they propose to make a creative contribution toward strengthening the GDR's economic potential. The plan lead achieved so far is to be enhanced by the end of the year to at least 2 day's output. In doing this, the combine, as a supplier to important spheres of the economy and a factor in the further increase of exports, is making available additional metallurgical products worth more than M53 million.

Twenty percent of the planned production increase to be achieved before the party congress takes place will be gained through refining the products to a higher degree, the letter says. In order to generally use local raw materials, the collectives in the mining plants of the combine want to lower mining losses to less than 10 percent.

The competition commitments aim to free 877 persons in the combine for other jobs, 250 of them from management and administrative personnel.

AUTHORITIES ARREST FRG CITIZEN FOR TRANSIT ABUSE

AU301251 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 25 May 80, 49-year-old Hans Ruch from Cuxhaven (FRG) left the D-344 transit train in Magdeburg-Neustadt for an illegal stay in the GDR. He was detained and handed over to the competent GDR authorities for clarification of the details.

COURT SENTENCES FRG CITIZENS FOR TRANSIT ABUSE

AU301252 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Wednesday [28 May], the Neubrandenburg Bezirk court sentenced Harald Rosenstein and Ronald Arendt, inhabitants of Berlin (West), to 11 and 7 years of prison respectively for serious crimes committed against the transit agreement under Section 105 of the Penal Code. The agents, who have already been sentenced several times, for robbery, connivance and negligent homicide, repeatedly took part in gang-organized subversive crimes on the GDR transit routes. Rosenstein, a former member of a Bundeswehr Unit for Psychological Warfare, and his accomplices repeatedly undertook reconnaissance trips on the GDR transit routes and spied on the security system at the border checkpoints. The main trial proved again that such criminal gangs are intentionally hiring criminals by way of advertisements in West Berlin papers. The Mercedes 280 SE automobile with licence plates B-RK 110, and the BMW 2500 car with licence plates B-AP 4480, used in the perpetration of the crimes and specially fitted for them, were impounded.

LIBYAN ARMED FORCES COMMANDER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD311835 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 31 (MTI)--General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabor, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Socialist People's Jamahiriyah Armed Forces, arrived in Hungary on Saturday for an official visit at the head of a military delegation, invited by Army Gen Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defence.

LEADERS RECEIVE CABLES FROM BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN

LD252354 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 24 (MTI)--Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin have cabled their thanks to the Hungarian party and state leaders for the regards they sent them on occasion of the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

DEPARTING SOVIET MILITARY OFFICIAL MEETS KADAR

LD301314 Budapest MTI in English 1148 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 30, (MTI)--First Secretary Janos Kadar of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, accompanied by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Friday in Budapest Colonel-General Yuri Naumenko, representative in Hungary of the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces, who is leaving Hungary for good, and Colonel-General Nikolay Silchenko, the newly appointed representative in Hungary of the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces.

The informal meeting was marked by a comradely atmosphere was attended by Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defence.

Receives Award

LD301316 Budapest MTI in English 1134 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 30, (MTI)--The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has presented Colonel-General Yuriy Naumenko, representative in Hungary of the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces--on occasion of his definitive departure from Hungary--with the Order of Banner decoration of the Hungarian People's Republic, in recognition for his activities in boosting the indissoluable friendship of the Hungarian and the Soviet peoples and intensifying the internationalist ties linking the fraternal armies of the two countries.

The decoration was presented by Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, in Budapest's parliament Friday morning. Present were Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence. Vladimir Pavlov, ambassador to Budapest of the Soviet Union, Colonel-General Nikolay Silchenko, the newly appointed representative in Hungary of the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces, and Colonel-General Vladimir Sivenok, commander of the Soviet southern army troops temporarily stationed in Hungary, were also there.

CSSR'S HOFFMANN ARRIVES FOR TRADE UNION TALKS

LD302329 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Hungary--A delegation of the Central Trade Union headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, arrived in Budapest today at the invitation of the National Trade Union Council of Hungary. At the Budapest airport, the delegation was welcomed by representatives of the National Trade Union Council of Hungary headed by Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Politburo Central Committee and general secretary of the National Trade Union Council of Hungary.

Talks Held

LD012230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Talks opened in the Hungarian town of Hajduszoboszlo today between the delegations of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Czechoslovakia and the National Trade Union Council of Hungary. The delegations are headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council of Hungary.
The delegations informed each other about the work of trade unions in both countries and discussed questions of common interest to both trade union centers. They also concerned themselves with topical problems facing the international trade union movement. In this context they stressed the importance of the further development of detente and peaceful cooperation.

MILITARY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO LAOS

For reportage on the visit to Laos of a military delegation led by Lt Gen Istvan Olah, see the Laos section of the 2 June and subsequent issues of the Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

KADAR ADDRESSES ANGYALFOLD ELECTION RALLY

LD301810 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 29 May 80

[Speech by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Secretariat and member of the Presidential Council, at an election rally in Angyalfold on 29 May--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear women comrades: I thank you for the kind reception. In the name of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, and on my own behalf, I cordially greet every participant in the mass rally, the workers of the Hungarian ship and crane factory, the workers of Angyalfold, the workers of Budapest, and our people preparing for the general elections.

Dear comrades, now, in a short span of time, very important domestic political events are taking place in our country. Following chronological order, I must speak first of all about the 12th congress of the MSZMP, our society's leading strength, which assessed the road travelled, analyzed the situation and, faithful to its task, marked for us the road we are to follow. After this we marked throughout the entire country in a fitting way the liberation of our homeland, the 35th anniversary of the day when the glorious Soviet Army, during the battle against fascism, totally liberated the territory of Hungary from the oppressor.

Immediately after this the third large and politically significant event of the current year began: the campaign of National Assembly and council elections, general elections. The general elections have a definite purpose. During the elections our people reelect our chief legislative organ, the National Assembly, and our local authority organs, organs of self-government, representative organs and the councils. I must say that in this framework there will also be the reelection of one other important governing body of our country, that of the government. At the end of the election campaign, at the National Assembly's statutory session, the National Assembly staff of officials, the Presidential Council and our government must also be reelected. From this everyone will understand that these are very important political events in the life of our people. The duty of our central organs laid down by the law is the management of the country's affairs. The local councils' duty is the execution of these affairs as well as careful concern with local interests, the daily life of the population of a given area.

On this big political event, on the day of the election, I believe that it is the political task of our confident compatriots, following the call of the Patriotic People's Front [PPF]--which expresses our most comprehensive endeavours--to play an adequate and fitting role in the elections and to elect the members of the National Assembly and the councils.

In every country, I think, regardless of the social system, it is in fact a concomitant of elections, of general elections, that the people vote on the issue of the existing political and social system. This will also be the case in our country. In addition to the deputies and the council members, whose election is naturally very important, this general election is also a vote for our political institutions and regime.

As for the people who are going to be elected, I believe that their nomination took place in a profoundly democratic procedure. In big political debates there are naturally arguments about the differences in electoral systems. Perhaps we speak too little of the fact that in our country democracy functions in the ancient, original sense of the word. For democracy comes from the language of the ancient Greeks, and means: rule of the people. In our country there is power of the people, and everything happens within this framework.

The nomination of candidates has truly taken place in a democratic manner and through the people. The work of nomination is done jointly by the PPF organs and the participants in the nomination session. In Hungary more than 2.2 million people, a fairly high percentage of all electors, took part in the nomination sessions. At these sessions more than 200,000 people spoke and expressed their opinions of the candidates. This was followed by the decisions and resolutions of the nomination sessions on which candidates would be proposed as deputies in the election and in the council member elections.

There are relatively few multiple nominations in the case of deputy candidates; there are more in the case of council member candidates. This seems to be so because of our general approach. Perhaps this is still not a correct approach, that is, that among the other nominees those who are not nominated are looked upon as failed people. Nevertheless, in my opinion each person who was considered worthy by the responsible nomination session to appear on the list of candidates deserves respect, regardless of the number of nominations he received at the sessions. But the fact that there are relatively few multiple nominations can perhaps also be attributed to the fact that, in the framework of the act of preparation at the nomination sessions, the participants of the nomination sessions carried out a careful and thorough selection.

The candidates were selected at the nomination sessions. They are the ones we shall vote for. At the same time we shall be voting for our system and political institutions. I will go a little further. I say that on 8 June we must also strengthen our social order with our general votes, our votes cast on the day of the general election.

What is the essence of our social order? I think its essence is that with which everything began--the birth of the new world also started with it--that is, the power of the working class and the people. During the general election we must strengthen the power of the working class and the people with our votes.

The other thing on which we will be voting is the socialist social order. Comrades, our party, the responsible leading and guiding bodies of the Hungarian People's Republic, in their pronouncements always guard against presenting our existing institutions, as well as our political conditions, as models of absolute perfection. We do not say, even of our existing political and social orders, that we have run the full course of development. We know that we must make further improvements here. Our objective is the further development of our system of internal political institutions in the name of (?aim) of socialist democracy.

This also applies to our country's existing economic base. Our cultural institutions also mean a great deal to us. But we do not consider the work completed or believe that we have nothing more to do. We constantly see both our system's economic base and its political and cultural institutions as institutions capable of being developed. But, and this is in my opinion the political essence of it all, when we speak about the weakness of our work and the improvements to be made to aspects of our institutions, we speak about our own regime and our own institutions. On the occasion of the 8 June elections, I am confident that this will be so. Our people must once again reinforce this system with their votes. [applause]

Let me say a few words about the socialist social system, if I may. There are always debates about regimes between the spokesmen of socialism and capitalism concerning which is the better system. Well, I do not know who is really able to compare the systems. But I think that among Hungarians living today--to put it discreetly--the middle-aged and the older people can make a distinction between the two systems because they have already lived in a capitalist social system and in a socialist social system. They can and will make distinctions, I believe, on 8 June. [applause]

One of the speakers before me, the lady comrade--by the way I heard very gladly what they said, Comrade Jozsef Bozsik [chairman of the Budapest 13th district council] and the other speakers--said that she has known Angyalfold for 30 years. I do not know whether I would say thank God or unfortunately, but I have known Angyalfold for longer than that [applause] because I became an inhabitant of Hungaria Korut [a Budapest street]--that was the name of the present Robert Karoly Road--at the age of eight. That was 60 years ago [applause]. But I have a good memory. As a youth, as an adult and in recent years too, I have frequently been in Angyalfold.

I remember Angyalfold and the people of Angyalfold. And even though, as I have said, when I was first here, albeit as a small child, I was nevertheless able already to see. I saw a different kind of Angyalfold. At that time the children--well, perhaps not all of them but those one could see in the street--went about barefoot and were hungry and ragged. I need say no more. Some of the adults--of course you will not be able to remember this, even the [name indistinct] factory was here then--in the worst years, able-bodied, family people, who wanted to work, were loitering in the streets.

They looked wretched; pardon me for saying this, but they were looking for cigarette butts on the curb. I do not wish to go on. This is what was once here. And when we say socialist social order, and when we say that we have buried the past, then we have buried this past. At last we have buried for good the capitalist past. [applause]

At that time, dear comrades, if a person walked down the road, one could precisely determine his occupation, his social standing and circumstances. One could recognize a working man or a civil servant from 300 yards. Although the civil servant went without a home, because of the social norm he was required to wear collar and tie in public. As for the men of property, they could not be recognized because there were none in this area. [laughter]

This world has also gone. Just consider that among the children of all these people there are also sharp distinctions. Please be so kind as to tell me, by looking at people's clothes, what occupations are represented here. Or try and say by looking at the children what their parents' occupations are. This is also behind us. And this is the good thing about our system, that this is behind us. And if I mention the two together--workers' power, people's power and our social system--and if I also spoke words of criticism, then it must also be understood that the liberated people, the working class, had no experience in government, had no experience in the management of economic work, because others did the managing and education fees had to be paid.

But we learned; we learned how to govern a country, the working class learned how to manage economic works and how to build a culture, how to deal with pedagogy and health, and so forth. And then the men of the old world, who had fallen from power, looked at this working class with malicious pleasure and said that it was an impossibility. These people do not know anything, how are they going to manage a country? And we must also remember that those were the war years and all that went with them.

Our people have shown that they can control power and create the socialist system. This socialist system has advantages against which capitalism cannot compete under any conditions and in any way. I will say a few more words about this. Comrades, as regards the political matter, our party and the PPF have an election program on this issue also. Perhaps we did not proclaim this in the call itself, but our election program asks you to support the power of the working class, the people, and also our socialist system once again visibly before the country and the world. The program asks that you vote for this also on 8 June. [applause]

Regarding the act of the election itself, our program also requires that the National Assembly, for that is our chief legislative organ, must at all events be in its proper place. The National Assembly decides our constitutional order and our laws. It determines how and with what means every Hungarian citizen will live. This also applies to the councils, upon which people's lives depend in many respects. Those many little things which are, so to speak, dealt with in the councils, when they are all added up they determine the lives and the moods of people, even their relationship to the system by perhaps as much as (?50 percent).

We must elect committed deputies. In the National Assembly and on the councils we need committed people. Committed people who, in accordance with and as befits the PPF program, are committed to socialism and the service of our people. We must elect such deputies. Actually, there are several kinds of committed people. There are party members among them, and nonparty people.

Regarding occupations, there are workers, cooperative peasant people, agricultural workers, communications people, employees, teachers, health workers, artists, scientists, and so forth--literary people and clergymen too, from the most varied denominations. And they all have different kinds of commitments.

Now, the relations of party members and party members [as heard] also depend on the composition of certain bodies; that where necessary there is an adequate number of party members. But non-party people are also there. And if I take the candidates in the joint elections, deputies' and council elections as a whole, the great majority are non-party people. The great majority of our people are also outside the party.

So we must elect committed people. A person can be faithful to his party and to his own world outlook, and can be the slave of his calling, but in the respect that he undertakes to serve the Hungarian people who are building socialism, in his quality as a deputy and in his quality as a council member, he must without exception be committed. And I, who know most of them, can say that they are committed and that we confidently vote for them. I am not now agitating for myself, although I am here in my own constituency--who should do it?

The other thing for which we will be voting on this election day is the political strengthening of the greatest achievement of our people's joint history, the state that has created our power, the Hungarian People's Republic. I am certain that this will be accomplished. Let us say that this is the essence and the political determinant of the forthcoming general election.

In another respect the election is also a rendering of accounts. At the time of an election, responsible social institutions such as the party and the PPF and all their representatives, owe the people a reckoning, if you will allow. I will not undertake a complete reckoning at this time. I do not think this is necessary. However, if you will allow me, I will say one thing: What is the party's and the PPF's reckoning to the people before the current election in the essence and the big issues? Comrades, let us take a time, say 30 years ago. I say 30 years ago because we were liberated 35 years ago. But before we put basic matters right--and let us say an old (?slogan): Who is it after all who has to rebuild the country? This took a few years; the internal political struggles, wranglings, left and right, until things were settled and the workers' power was born and we started to build a socialist society. And if we take the 30 years, and think of the party's and the PPF's reckoning, then there is something to be said in every sphere. We further developed and strengthened the power of the working class. We defended it when necessary and further strengthened it. Similarly, we finished laying the foundations of our socialist social order, and further developed the socialist social order.

We also have something to say about the work of construction. If I want to summarize things then I say--now I am still speaking about the 30 years, so that I do not have to go into a lot of dates and such things--that the country itself, before the liberation, was backward, semi-feudal; in fact it was an agrarian country. It has become a moderately developed industrial country with a modern industry, modern agriculture, adequate communications and other installations. And we have the hope and the possibility that Hungary, working resolutely in one direction and in a satisfactory manner, will in the foreseeable future become one of the industrially developed countries. This is our reckoning.

For example, in 30 years the national income has risen five-fold; industry has produced nine times as much as 30 years ago; agriculture, on a somewhat smaller area, about a 10 percent smaller area, with half as many workers, is producing twice as much as 30 years ago; we produce seven times as much as 30 years ago.

These comparisons could be continued at length but I will not go on. We must further develop the economic bases of our country and our social system, our production installations, from which every real value is born, without which we cannot exist. We must develop them further.

If you listened to the speaker before me, both the ship factory young man and the Hedicor young man seemed to hint at this, that some kind of reconstruction must be carried out at their workplaces. Technical and engineering development must be carried out. With regard to the country's basic economic institutions and results thus far achieved, and our production installations, our election program is that we must go on steadfastly increasing these things because this is the basis of everything. This is the basis of the further strengthening of our socialist system and of the life of the people.

A few words now about education--again I am thinking of 3 decades. Well, everybody knows that the 8 years compulsory education was introduced during this period. And, in these 30 years the number of people who have received this type of general education, who have completed the 8 years general schooling or its equivalent, has trebled and now makes up 58 percent of adults. The number of people who have completed secondary education has also trebled and now makes up 18 percent of the adult population. The number of those who have completed high school and university has also trebled and now makes up more than 5 percent of the adult population. So, an enormous development has taken place in this field also.

The number of books and the size of editions has increased four and a half times; the number of skilled workers has approximately trebled and has reached 1.3 million. And I do not mean only skilled industrial workers, because today there are many workers in agriculture also who have completed skilled training. And they now make up 44 percent of all the working population. In fact, there are many skilled workers who have taken degrees in specialized fields of industry or agriculture. So, there have been enormous developments in the spheres of education and specialization.

If I link this with the election then I can say that our election program is that education and specialization must continue to develop further with undiminished speed and growth. Our people will not be able to solve tasks in the economic and other spheres without adequate specialization, skilled knowledge and education.

Now, to say something about our way of life and the standard of living. When I spoke about our political system I mentioned that we still cannot say that it is perfect and that we must improve. And neither can we say of the bases of the national economy that everything is now in order. There is a need for further improvement. I can say of the standard of living that we also still have tasks to solve. We still have social problems which we cannot take off the agenda. No matter how much more or less difficult our situation becomes, we cannot take off the agenda, for example, the problems of mothers raising small children, or the problems of old people, those who live in difficult conditions with low pensions, or the housing problems of young people wishing to get married. We cannot take these off the agenda. We will keep them on the agenda and we must take some action in the coming years in this sphere, too.

But, if you will allow, I will nevertheless say something about the standard of living, how much we have advanced. I do not mean to talk now about 30 years, only a shorter period.

But even the 30 years, again linking it to the system...well, first of all we have solved fundamental issues of the standard of living, such as full employment. The majority of people living today do not know what unemployment means. Those who once saw unemployment know, because that is the basis of life, because the working people have no other basis for their livelihood then to work and earn their daily bread and be able to care for their children, and so on.

So, there is full employment. And now please hear this too. In my opinion and in our opinion, there are decent wages. Public supply in our country is not bad. I do not want to go into minute details. What has happened in the past 5 years in the sphere of living standards, in the basic things? One point five million people moved into new homes.

There are 900 new [word indistinct]. In 5 years 510,000 private cars have been bought, 510,000 private cars. I only mention this because people say that prices are not going in the right direction. And, indeed, they are not moving in the direction I would like. This has to be said, too. But these same people who keep moaning and groaning, perhaps those who moan the most, are still able to buy cars [Kadar chuckles] and can manage other things as well. Yes, in 5 years, people in Hungary have bought 510,000 private cars.

I will mention another thing. People like to travel. We have looked at the statistics of the past 5 years. In each year more than 5 million Hungarian citizens travelled abroad, five million annually. Altogether there are not many more of us. [Kadar chuckles] So this is not a small proportion. These figures do say something about the standard of living, so let us say that this is a national development.

Now let me say something about Budapest. Comrade Bozsik here spoke about Budapest, but if you allow me, even if I repeat his words--well, actually he spoke more about Angyalfold than Budapest--I would say this. The situation in Budapest has changed a great deal in the past 5 years, compared to the previous 5 years, in very important spheres. We have built 80,000 homes. The subway has doubled its length in 5 years. We should notice this, too. Yet every yard of it costs many many millions. We have built 900 new classrooms. There are now places for 85 percent of children of kindergarten age. And I think that before very long we shall have reached the limit. Not every family wants or needs it for its children. Today, 85 percent of children of kindergarten age have places.

Many other things have been completed, built, constructed. And the new 800-bed South Pest Hospital will also be opened in the current year, which will bring about a major improvement in health care for the people of Budapest. And not only of Budapest, with Angyalfold one could go on in a similar fashion. You have heard something about this already. The change that has taken place here in the 5 years can be seen even on Angyalfold's [word indistinct]. There has been homes construction, we managed even to create a few worker hostels for the shipyard workers. And many other things have been built in Angyalfold.

Now I would like to say something about the ship yard, not building matters, but something quite different. Here also there has been development in the past 5 years. And since today we cannot concern ourselves very much with the yard individually, let me still say a few words about it. Well, dear comrades, taking every section into account the Hungarian ship and crane factory has a huge collective of 9,000. This has some bearing on the population of Angyalfold and the places where they have settled and this collective, its work and achievements are factors even in the national economy. A few years ago, there was a very complex situation here. One could not see a way out, where or which way, with which products to work on.

I was of course invited to discussions such as these a few years ago, and last year also, into this factory, because this is their custom. And it must be said that a significant change for the better has come about in this collective, thanks both to the management and the workers, and perhaps also a little with the help of the central institutions of the government also. A change of products was made possible. Very good, modern products are now being produced--containers, floating cranes, furnaces--and many other good things are going on. This is something to be pleased with. We must all be pleased.

So that on this occasion I would now at this session also like to express my congratulations on the certificate of merit which, in appreciation of serious development, the factory after difficult years has received again this year. Of course, this is the fifth in recent years but still it must be very highly held, because now everyone everywhere has to work under somewhat more difficult conditions. I will say more about this later, if there is time, because I have to keep an eye on the clock as well.

So, I would like to say thank you for the good wishes of the factory's representatives, and I cordially return the good wishes of all the workers of the Hungarian ship and crane factory. [applause] I give my congratulations on the certificate of merit and I wish every member of the entire large 9,000-strong collective good health and much success.

Dear comrades: I have spoken about the strengthening of our system, the strengthening of the economic bases, the increase in culture and education, the improvement in the sphere of living standards, and I would like to say something here in connection with this. Perhaps it is not absolutely necessary, but I consider it necessary. Very often, when we talk politics, we speak about the workers, we speak about the leaders, about those who are led, those who are the employees. But I would like to say here that in all this great development which the country has undergone, and this great development has also been going on in recent years--it must be said, and I think you will understand that this is not bragging--the MSZMP has its own definite role in this. The Hungarian People's Republic's National Assembly, government and councils, have their own definite roles, because, let us say, without the party's proper guidance, without the government's designation of tasks, and without its other measures we could not work. That fact has to be stated. But we, in the name of the party--the PPF alludes to this also on the appropriate occasions; our government is also constantly saying this--today [words indistinct] the formation of history, that is, the achievement of the people, and the results of which I have spoken here in the strict sense of the word which have been achieved here in this factory, in Angyalfold, in Budapest, in the country. These are real; they have sprung from the intellectual and manual labor of the workers of the Hungarian ship and crane factory, Angyalfold's workers, Budapest's workers, and of our people.

And if we express it thus and are aware of this, then I now say it also on behalf of the party and the PPF that we have a program in this also: to further develop and further consolidate all this. This is our intention, and let us give this adequate expression on the day of the election; that the ship factory's workers, the people of Angyalfold, of Budapest, of the country support this triving of our society's leadership in order that we should further improve the results we have so far achieved.

As far as the standard of living is concerned, the strict sense of the world--we have already said this clearly and honestly at the congress and have repeated it many times since then, and I have to say it here also; this is our task here, in the strict sense of the word--let us preserve and strengthen the standard achieved so far. The urgent social issues have to be solved even as we go along, and in the coming years let us create the material conditions for a further increase in the standard of living.

In living standards our program is what it has always been. We believed--and the experience of the masses, of Angyalfold's workers, confirm this--that the construction of the socialist society has to go hand in hand with a systematic rise in the workers' living standards. This was always our policy. We also go to our electors with this now, and we ask you to support this.

Now I will mention specially--there are always these quasi-grammatical arguments: When a speaker stumbles he says that the building of socialism has to go hand in hand with the constant rise in workers' living standards. I have always opposed this. It is not so. It cannot be raised every Monday and Tuesday and Wednesday and Thursday and next week too. Much more important than this is its systematic rise. And let us understand "systematic", comrades, if you would, for we have other rules also on which we took an oath a long while back, in the critical times: We will share only that which we have produced. We will never assume the responsibility of sharing out that which we did not produce, because nothing good can come of that, for the leadership, the country, or for the workers. And this is also our program with regard to the further increase.

What are the prospects? In the second half of last year there were these moods, left and right. This is now (?over). What will happen now, especially since we have spoken about economic difficulties, and such and such problems. There was also a certain sharpening of the international situation, and people are concerned and worried about what will happen. Our tasks have become more difficult because in economic life we must now solve more difficult tasks than 10, 20 or 30 years ago.

In international politics the situation has also become a little more complex, and we must solve more difficult tasks; this is true. But anyone who followed attentively our most, so to say, comprehensive assessment of the situation, the party's 12th congress, is able to understand what our prospects are. We look ahead with optimism. There are many things to be done here, in economic life and also in the standard of living. We must reduce our development a little now. But, making use of this, we must work a little more effectively. The consequence now is an era of qualitative work, in every regard, perhaps even in political work.

I will say this, too. I heard a peculiar anecdote once; political work reminds me of this: There are two ocean-going ships, a Japanese and a Hungarian, and they are both fishing. The Japanese ship catches more fish than the Hungarian, and everyone wonders about this. Then a sort of inspector goes to the Japanese and asks them if they are catching more fish. The ships' norms are the same, the crew is not worse either, perhaps, and the Japanese say, this is indeed so. The ships are the same; your men are no worse than ours. Well then, asks the Hungarian, how do you catch more? The Japanese say: There is nothing simpler. When we draw in the net and see that it is empty, we let it down and drew it in again, whereas the Hungarians hold a conference. [laughter and applause]

By this I mean that perhaps even political work could be improved. The leadership must also improve, the leading work of management, including even the very highest leadership. There must be purposeful and satisfactory leadership, steadfastness and strength, and all the workers [word indistinct] more disciplined and dedicated in their work than before. To date our people have experienced many privations, suffered much under the old system, naturally, and even in the period of the new world's birth.

Well, we started with inflation, war raids and similar problems. And then we did not have much practice in people's power, either, and somehow the people chose a system of learning whereby they first of all learned their rights, what they are entitled to, and listened only with half an ear to their duties. So there is also this to be said about the level of general education.

Our task now is that production must be demanded from everyone without exception. Production achieved must be honored; it must be honored more than before, both morally and materially. I will not detail this further. I think it is clear. And we have another task: We must put an end to sponging, the manipulations of those who, abusing the possibilities, are sponging off the people's account. Well, we must eliminate that, too. [applause]

There is a certain category here: thieves, robbers, embezzlers. There are such people. But there was a time when we said that this was a concomitant of capitalism, and its vestige. But, for God's sake, 30, 35 years have now almost gone by, and such people keep cropping up. Even young people turn up as robbers, thieves and embezzlers. So I do not know what sort of vestige this is, then. It seems that there are such people, but generally we do not have to deal with these because they are the task of the proper criminal investigative organs, the task of the judiciary which, it must be said, work (?positively) and properly. Let them do their work vis-a-vis these kinds of antisocial elements, and whether they are a vestige or not, let them be instructed that they will not profit if they do such things.

There are other types, too. There are more of these, and the police and the judiciary cannot seize them and deal with them. There is a certain (?sector) which is not big; the majority of our people work respectably and are angry and annoyed and frequently enraged at the parasites and the spongers. There is such a society, which looks on this socialism as a journey. And to myself I call these people "stowaways." Either they did not buy their ticket for this journey, or they bought it but forgot to pay for it, or they sit there with an Indian's stony stare as though the season-ticket were in their pocket, though nobody has a season ticket, these people least of all. Well, these people should also be goaded somehow. They have a great effect, and it is the collective task of the community to say: Old man, you cannot take a free ride in this socialism. Please fulfill your fundamental duties.

But to speak about the future and the perspectives: It must be said that we have entered on the correct path. Here I mean both the leadership and those who are led. We have started already in the last year to work on a determined direction, and this year it continues and we must travel this road. We must take things seriously. This does not go without moans and groans, naturally, from people generally; and the more responsible and difficult their job the more they mean that the indicators have greatly changed, and it is true that they have changed. This is how we must now live and work. And this work--in that we take a little more seriously and strictly these things, the international balance of payments and the rest, energy saving, material saving, the correct management of labor--has its results.

Last year our international balance of payments, our trade balance, improved. It was an unusual year compared with the previous year. And certain results can be seen this year also. Of course, I cannot now give an account here, but one can see something in these 4 months which show that our import went down by 2 percent compared with last year, and export has increased by 6 per cent. And this is very important from the new point of the development of the trade balance.

The labor situation is also improving, but here there is naturally still room for improvement. People who organize labor must understand that they write down in vain how many thousand more people they need; they do not exist.

Technology and the standard of engineering must be developed, and work has to be better organized, and then there will be sufficient labor. Work is improving in industry, agriculture, communications and also in the consturction industry. For in the first 4 months of this year they handed over 7 percent more homes than in the first 4 months of other years generally. So work is better and more rational here also. Supply is adequate. In spite of the fact, I must say that there is a shortage of this or that, so that when one reads in the Monday news--and thanks to the headline writer I can read it now as well--that "spring is late", I say: "Good heavens, how can it be late? It is already over." There are 3 or 4 days of spring still to go, but summer is almost here. Well, you all know this, dear comrades and, in particular, dear lady comrades, when the spring is late there are no field vegetables. They make up the basic supply. Greenhouse vegetables are also on sale but let him who can pay for those. Well, there it is: Such price problems naturally do arise, but in general the standard of supply is acceptable. And now we must count our forints a little better than before, but anyone who has the money is able to spend it.

And there is a certain rule here also, which I must mention, comrades, which for decades (has been) a certain bad experience. We say: As much money and income can go out into the country as we can guarantee with coverage of goods. More than that must not go out. This has to be a law, because I do not know what other people think, but in my opinion the average person can understand that it is self-deception, and I nearly said deception of the people, to stuff people's pockets with money. They will not be able to buy things with it, or do anything else with it. So what is the good of that?

So, in our country, these are acceptable conditions. And in every regard, in regard to our economic possibilities, our educational possibilities, our living standard and social problems, I would say that we are now going to the electors with our stance for the better assertion of our socialist principles, the strengthening of our system's socialist aspects, the further building of the developed socialist society, and the guaranteeing of our people's prosperity; and for this we ask the electors' support.

Now something about the international situation: I do not want to discuss it here in detail. Well, there are tensions in the international situation and, compared with recent years, the years of detente, the international situation has intensified slightly and there are all sorts of problems. Our congress has analyzed the way we see the international situation. We can attribute the aggravation of the international foreign political situation to the fact that certain reactionary imperialist circles would like to change the power relations to their own advantage, mainly in the military sphere, and that would, of course, be useful in the political sphere also.

And they would like to stop, obstruct, human progress. And I think they even have intentions to take away the various achievements of the peoples. Our conviction is, and our congress expressed this clearly, that no reaction will succeed in this. Nor will it be able to change the power relations to its own advantage, because the socialist countries will take care of defense guarantees; there is no room here for playing games. And it is dangerous and risky if the spiral goes upward, and will result in more weapons both there and here.

And it is our conviction that human progress cannot be stopped, nor social progress, which the exploited in every exploitive society will achieve until they are free; nor the endeavors toward freedom of the nations who want to rid themselves of the colonial systems and want to decide themselves on their own destinies, how and on what road to advance.

There is no such power in the world. And to mention in parenthesis: International reaction and imperialism are terribly dissatisfied with the years of detente, since during that time socialism has been strengthened in Cuba, Angola has become free, Mozambique has been liberated from the colonial fate, Ethiopia has started on the road of its own development and South Yemen is voicing socialist objectives. And at times Westerners have some queer ideas: They think that this is because some Soviet agent, or GDR agent, pays someone marks or rubles to instigate a rebellion. This is not so. The peoples have their own freedom struggles. The oppressed classes fight for their freedom, and if the Soviet Union or the GDR or we were to say to one of them, "Just stay and live as you are," they would still fight for their freedom.

And reaction must also understand that they will never again force back under the capitalist yoke the peoples who are on the path of socialism. There is no longer such a power or such a force in the world that would be capable of this. [applause] And the oppressed peoples of the former colonial territories who have won back their human dignity, have gained their own image, have stepped onto the path of national independence--neither will they ever again acquiesce to anyone again trying to return them to the colonial fate. It cannot be done.

Well, what is our conviction? That these peace-destroying endeavors can be defeated? Not automatically, on their own, but they can be defeated. The achievements of detente can be defended and we must work for that. We must work for that, stop and suppress these peace-destroying endeavors, and defend the achievements of detente. Our wish--when I say we, of course we are Hungarians, but this not only the wish of the Hungarians--is that there should be peace on earth, that this peace should be strong and lasting.

Let space be not the path of atomic weapons, but let it be the area of peaceful work of research in the service of humanity, and here if you will allow me to stop for a moment on the subject of the current space flight: This is a big event in our life, that some 200 or so kilometers above us now orbits the space station where four astronauts are traveling, namely Popov, Ryumin and our special astronauts, Kubasov and Farkas. They have entered this space station and are doing their work. This is a major event. I admit that I understand this space travel a little, what its purpose is, and on such an occasion my joy is threefold: when they are launched, the work they do there, and when they return to earth. But that will be my biggest joy, when I see them on earth.

This is a major event. This serves the peaceful interests of mankind, serves the interests of our own people, because this space research can be put to many kinds of uses, peaceful objectives. And naturally we are also proud that, relying largely on means worked out by the USSR, in the frameword of the Intercosmos program, a Hungarian cosmonaut has now gone up. This represents major recognition for us. And this committee told us that abroad they have a very good opinion of this Hungarian cosmonaut, and for that matter, of the other one no less. But of course they could not both go. I am sure you also saw how sympathetic and well prepared the other one also is.

And they gave an account of what our comrade here from Medicor also mentioned. The instruments designed by Hungarian scientists are also there, so that we are also taking part in the peaceful research of space. And for this we thank those who made it possible for us, and to those four cosmonauts who are now up there in orbit we wish good health, good work, many successes and a happy return. [applause]

[Passage indistinct] This is a political force, when I say Warsaw Pact , but it also means another force. And it is very good for mankind that this force is what it is, and that in fact this force is the reason why a new world war cannot be started by anyone. But it is very important for mankind that this force and this grouping wants peace, that it wants peacefulness, it wants detente. It wants a peaceful coexistence with capitalist countries, multifariously fruitful relations. We accept the principle of equal security, because we recognize that the other side should also have security. But we would like and we would wish equal security to be realized not at the even higher but at a lower level or armament, and for this reason we consider as the central issue the rivival and solution of the real issues of military detente and disarmament, and it is for this that we strive and struggle.

Now the jubilee session in Warsaw of the Warsaw Pact was equal to this jubilee anniversary, to the character of this alliance, its objectives, its work done so far. Unity was very good. The group issued a widely publicized communique to the world, in which it expressed its objectives and intentions, proposals, and also made a special call (?for a) certain meeting of the Warsaw Pact. The essence of this call is that the Warsaw Pact as such, and its states together and individually, are ready with all their strength to cooperate with those who want peace, and who want peaceful coexistence. The communique makes it absolutely clear that we are thinking of all the progressive forces, and are also thinking of the sober, responsible statesmen of the capitalist countries. He who wants peacefulness, peaceful coexistence and detente, the limitation of armament, the curbing of armament, can find a willing and good partner in the Warsaw Pact as a whole, and in each of its member states individually. This is what our session had to say to the world. Apart from this a call was also issued that the responsible representatives of the various regions and countries of the world should sit together at an appropriate consultation to discuss the issues of international tension which await a solution.

Our delegation went to Warsaw with suitable marching orders, directions and authorization, and took part accordingly in the common work. Since our return home we have reported to the responsible party and government organs. They have fully approved the work of our delegation. These party and government organs have laid down the resolutions that they are ready to do everything in the interest of realizing the resolutions of Warsaw, as far as is in our power.

The Warsaw Pact is the grouping of socialist states. These countries, and of course parties and states also, are represented here, for there were in fact party and government delegations there. And this political consultative body is an organ whose parties and states will work along the states' foreign political lines in the interest of improving the international situation. This same Warsaw Pact also esteems very highly, considers very important and indispensable, in the interest of defending and strengthening peace, the work of social organs. For this reason I also keep saying that our party welcomed the Paris consultation of European communist and workers parties, which made a stand on the issue that gives rise to tension.

It made a correct stand. We welcome the very important work done in Budapest by the WPC Presidium. And, I say honestly, we esteem very highly the international activity of the Hungarian social organs, their useful efforts in the defense of peace.

Such work is done by our trade unions, the communist youth leagues and, especially in the framework of the PPF, our peace committees, and many of our mass organizations and mass movements. And our churches also carry out a very important and useful international activity in the interest of detente, peace and peaceful coexistence. We esteem this highly. We ask and urge our mass organizations and mass movements to continue this work and develop it further. In our conviction, it is very important, from the point of view of peace, what the responsible leaders of the various states are doing. But from the point of view of the development of the international situation, from the point of view of the defense of peace, the opinion of the mass movements and the masses, public opinion in every country of the world is not a negligible or secondary factor either.

We believe in the political solution of questions of conflict. We believe also that in the issue of European armament, discussion and agreement are the correct path. We think that in the Middle East issue, this path is the correct path--the Middle East issue which in the West they call the Afghan question. I think that everyone knows our standpoint. We are in complete solidarity with the revolutionary striving of the Afghan people. We are also in solidarity with the multifaceted help and assistance which the USSR has given to the Afghan revolutionaries. But absolutely clear stands have been taken. The Afghan Government recently published adequate proposals. The USSR has also made the world understand in an adequate way that the forces of progress also support a political solution of the issue. However, this cannot mean the suppression of the Afghan people's freedom, or its independence, or the violation of its principles of self-determination.

We look at every other issue in the same way. Bearing in mind that we believe in the solution of issues through discussion, what this means is that there must be political meetings between those concerned. There must be contacts. And bearing this in mind, in this connection, we welcome the fact that on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty the foreign ministers of the big powers gathered in Vienna, and also the foreign ministers of the neighboring countries, including our own. We also considered it correct that the USSR's foreign minister, Comrade Gromyko, and the new US secretary of state, Mr Muskie, met and talked with each other.

In the same way, bearing in mind that we believe in solutions through meetings, contacts and discussions, we welcome and consider useful the meeting which came about between Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the supreme Soviet Presidium, and Mr Giscard d'Estaing president of the French Republic. In our opinion discussions, meetings and exchanges of views are the correct way to approach the points of tension in the international situation. We desire their continuation. In our own international activity, in our state's foreign political work, we will work for the promotion of these approaches.

The essence of our foreign political endeavors and objectives could perhaps be expressed thus: That together with our allies, joining with every force that is willing to do so, we should struggle and work untiringly and tenaciously for detente, for the defense and strengthening of peace. This is our endeavor. [applause]

And I say again that this is our election program also, regarding international activity and foreign political tasks, with which we go to the people on 8 June. We ask the mass of people for the devoted support (?that has so far been) experienced and which is extremely important for us also, for these our endeavors. [applause]

Finally, esteemed mass rally, dear lady comrades, dear comrades, I thank you once again for the cordial welcome, the atmosphere that can be felt at this election rally. I ask once more that on the day of the National Assembly and Council elections, on 8 June, our voting citizens should support and follow the call of the PPF, and vote for the PPF candidates. At the same time this means, I ask this also and ask this in the name of the party and the PPF, that this day, this act of election, should live up to the cause which must be served by this election. Our people should show, by their vote, and by the dignity of the election, that they support the policy of the MSZMP. Let this election demonstrate the unity of the Hungarian people who are building socialism, and their commitment to the cause of peace and socialism. Thank you. [prolonged applause]

BRIEFS

BROADCASTING COOPERATION WITH SFRY--Budapest, May 28, MTI--A two-year cooperation work-schedule was signed Wednesday in Budapest by Kalman Kiss, vice-president of Hungarian Radio, and Stojan Dimovski, director-general of Skopje Radio. The document calls for exchanges of the best programs, as well as for a "days of Hungarian Radio" series to be organized by Skopje Radio in 1981--as they did this year--to mark the anniversary of Hungary's liberation. The Yugoslav radio company will play host to a Hungarian Radio delegation at the summer folklore festival of the Balkans and at the autumn musical events in Struga. Guests from Skopje are to arrive in Budapest for the light music olympiad, the art weeks series and the pro muscia competition of 1981. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 28 May 80 LD]

LAO AGRICULTURE MINISTER--Budapest, May 28, MTI--Khamsouk Saignaseng, Laotian minister of agriculture, forestry and water management, who headed a delegation to Hungary at the invitation of Pal Romany, Hungarian minister of agriculture and food, left Budapest on Wednesday. The Laotian minister was received by Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and co-president of the Hungarian-Laotian Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation Commission, and by Under-Secretary of State Istvan Gergely, president of the National Water Conservancy Office. At the talks the sides mutually informed each other on the agricultural situation of their countries, on the possibilities of expanding relations. The delegation visited a number of agricultural and food industry units and viewed water conservancy establishments. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 28 May 80 LD]

DELEGATION TO AFRICA--Budapest, May 28, MTI--The delegation of the HSWP which paid a visit to the Republic of Guinea Bissau, the Republic of Cape Verde, the People's and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, and to the People's Republic of Benin, arrived back in Budapest on Wednesday. Passing through the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the leader of the delegation, Lajos Rev, member of the Central Committee and president of the National Council of Industrial Co-operatives, held talks with Dr. Ishaya Igbani, state minister of the federal government for industrial affairs, and with chief S.A. Fagbemi, president of the Nigerian Centre of Consumers' Co-operatives on the possibilities of developing cooperation. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 28 May 80 LD]

COMMUNIQUE SIGNED ON HEALTH MINISTER'S U.S. VISIT

LD302144 Warsaw PAP in English 2104 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 30 May PAP--Polish Minister of Health and Welfare Mariam Sliwinski, now on a visit to the United States, has had talks with U.S. federal officials in Washington. The Polish minister also held talks at the U.S. Congress.

The talks at the U.S. Health Department ended in the signing of a joint communique in which the two sides confirmed their will to continue Polish-U.S. cooperation in health protection. The agreement in this sphere, which was adopted in 1974, was prolonged till 1984. Both parties assessed that the cooperation in oncology, cardiology, mother, child and family care as well as rehabilitation, was developing favourably in recent years. The two sides emphasized the significance of direct agreements between Polish and U.S. specialist institutions, the annual Polish-American medical weeks scientific conferences, as well as exchange of scientists in the research and study programmes. It has been agreed that both sides will continue joint research in studying those diseases which are the main causes of death both in Poland and the United States.

FOREIGN TRADE JOURNAL WRITES ON TRADE WITH U.S.

LD301804 Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 30 May, PAP--"The United States are among Poland's major trade partners in the group of highly industrialised capitalist states. However, the structure of trade between the two countries does not reflect the fact that the turnover takes place between a technological giant--the United States, and Poland--the country of well developed, modern industry", wrote RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE, paper of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade commenting on the debates of the Polish-American International Commission for Trade, recently concluded in Warsaw.

Poland is still interested in purchasing American grain and fodder and selling some foodstuffs to the U.S., in demand on the American market for years now. However it is raising mutual turnover in electro-engineering industry, licence-exchange and know-how that favours the consolidation of mutual economic contacts, their development and proper utilization of economic potential of the two countries. In practice such a policy could be implemented through raising the scope of co-production, cooperation between various enterprises of the two states and joint ventures on third markets.

Both states boast some experience in the field. The example of cooperation set by Stalowa Wola steel mill and the International Harvester Company indicate that much depends on mutual knowledge of each of the parties.

Perhaps still not many American managers are aware of the huge possibilities of such Polish plants as H. Cegielski, the Zgodat and Balidon steelworks, the mechanical works Labedy, and Zamech, the WSK-PZL works in Mielec, Swidnik, Warsaw and Andrychow, and of the capacity of Polish shipbuilding, machine tool and many other industries. Neither do American economists notice the volume of technical and technological potential, along with soft ware, of Polish foreign trade enterprises specializing in the export of complete industrial projects and construction services. Poland is already rendering construction services, jointly with Japanese, West German, France, Italian and British firms. This should suffice as a recommendation to start cooperation on third markets with American companies. The Polish side is willing to start cooperation with the U.S., said RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE.

WASZCZUK RECEIVES VISITING RCP DELEGATION

LD011930 Warsaw PAP in English 1723 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 1 June, PAP--A delegation of the Romanian Communist Party CC, headed by deputy head of the Foreign Department, D. Turcus, paid a visit to Poland. During talks in the PUWP CC Foreign Department, the sides discussed a plan of cooperation between the two parties. They also exchanged views on current issues in their party activity and the international situation. Romanian guests were received by PUWP CC Secretary J. Waszczuk.

SZYDLAK, SHITIKOV SPEAK AT FRIENDSHIP SESSION

LD302310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 May 80

[Summary] The main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Association met in plenary session in Warsaw today to discuss the association's part in the recent Days of Soviet Culture in Poland. Jan Szydlak, chairman of the association's main board, and Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the main board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Association, spoke during the meeting. The meeting was held in the House of Polish-Soviet Friendship, opened officially today by Jan Szydlak and Aleksey Shitikov. Attending were Alojzy Karkoszka, first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, and Jerzy Waszczuk, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Soviet Ambassador Boris Aristov was also present

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH GRENADA

LD020250 Warsaw PAP in English 1719 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 1 June--The governments of Poland and Grenada resolved to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as of May 30 this year, thus expressing their will to develop friendly relations and establish fruitful cooperation between the two states. The relations will be based on the principles of friendship, mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and mutual benefits.

WRZASZCZYK DECORATES JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CHAIRMAN

LD301826 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 30 May, PAP--A gala meeting during which Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and deputy premier, decorated Motojiro Mori, chairman of the Japanese-Polish Friendship Society, with the Commander of the Polish Order of Merit conferred upon him by the Polish Council of State, was held at the office of the Council of Ministers today.

Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk stressed Mori's outstanding personal contribution to the development of Polish-Japanese co-operation. Further development of the Polish-Japanese co-operation, especially in culture, was discussed during the meeting which was attended, among others, by J. Gorski, the minister of science, higher education and technology and M. Rog-Swiostek, Sejm deputy and chairman of the Polish-Japanese Friendship Society. Present was also Shinsuke Hori, the Japanese ambassador to Poland. Motojiro Mori, a journalist by profession, is adviser to a government agency for co-operation with abroad. He has been connected with Poland since the times before World War II. During that war he helped many Poles escape being arrested. He is one of the co-founders of the Japanese-Polish society. He has been actively propagating Polish culture in Japan.

GIEREK, BABIUCH TOUR FARMS, FACTORIES

LD301524 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Premier Edward Babiuch, visited Slupsk Voivodship today. Together with the administrators of the voivodship, the visitors toured the voivodship's leading farm in (?Kosiala).

Gierek and Babiuch then went to Miastko, well-known for husbandry. The guests visited a glove and leatherwear factory and were briefed on its production results. This year the factory will supply domestic and export markets with 980,000 pairs of gloves and 176,000 items of leather wear. In response to the appeal for savings in raw materials and production waste [words indistinct]. The visitors then visited the [name indistinct] farm which is part of the Miastko state farm.

GIEREK MEETS WITH TEAM OF SCIENTIFIC ADVISERS

LD291952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, met with a team of scientific advisers today in Warsaw. The meeting dealt with implementation of the eighth party congress resolutions in the sphere of coordination and development as well as improvement of productivity in the economy. Special attention was focused on possibilities and conditions for popularization of economic accounting. The need was stressed to work out an economic system the functioning of which would favor improvement in management and better use of production potential.

The composition of the team of scientific advisers will be published in tomorrow's press.

BABIUCH RECEIVES CHEMICAL, OTHER WORKERS

LD312144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Premier Edward Babiuch today received a delegation of workers employed in the chemical, paper and glass and ceramic industries. More than 500,000 people are employed in this sector of the economy. Tomorrow they will be celebrating their own day.

Speaking at the end of the meeting, Premier Edward Babiuch stressed that chemical industry workers, in spite of enormous difficulties last year and at the beginning of the current year, have fulfilled their fundamental tasks and at present are even overfulfilling them. The fact that there are 500,000 specialists employed by the chemical and allied industries proves how important the chemical industry has become for our economy. Its participation in industrial production will continue to increase. This is a result of the function of the chemical industry itself, because without it there is no modern economy.

Thanking all employees of the chemical, paper and glass industries for their selfless work, the premier conveyed to them, on behalf of the Politburo and the government, wishes for personal prosperity and good results in work for the benefit of the whole economy.

NEW VOIVODE FOR KROSNO APPOINTED

AU301253 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 May 80 p 2

["Report on New Appointment"]

[Text] PAP--Having consulted the voivodship people's council in Krosno, the chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Tadeusz Kruk to the post of Krosno Voivode.

Tadeusz Kruk was born to a worker family in Lubiel Nowy, Ostroleka Voivodship, in 1935. He graduated as a master in political science and worked in his profession for many years, including 15 years of party work. Between 1962 and 1972 he worked in the Pruszkow City and Powiat Committee of the PZPR, also as an organization secretary, and in 1975 as the head of the Organization Department of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Warsaw. In the same year, he was elected secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Plock and has stayed in this post until now. Tadeusz Kruk is a member of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission.

TRYBUNA LUDU PRAISES CONTINUITY OF YUGOSLAV POLICY

AU301046 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 May 80 p 6

[Zdzislaw Jagielski Belgrade dispatch: "Yugoslavia--Loyalty to Present Policy"]

[Text] IN THE FIRST 4 MONTHS OF THIS YEAR YUGOSLAVIA WENT THROUGH AN IMPORTANT TRIAL DURING WHICH IT PROVED ITS INTERNAL MATURITY, STRENGTH AND STABILITY. ANYONE PRESENT IN YUGOSLAVIA IN THOSE GRAVE TIMES WAS ABLE TO SEE WITH WHAT DIGNITY, EARNESTNESS AND DISCIPLINE THE PEOPLE WENT THROUGH THE MOURNFUL AND ANXIOUS DAYS OF THEIR GREAT LEADER'S ILLNESS AND DEATH.

Even the first reports on the serious state of the president's health profoundly disturbed the people, who, nevertheless, cemented their unity and demonstrated their support for the LCY's policy and program through their more effective work, exemplary organization and reliable fulfillment of daily duties. ONE OUTWARD SIGN OF THAT WAS MASSIVE APPLICATIONS, MAINLY FROM YOUNG PEOPLE AND WORKERS, FOR ADMISSION TO THE LCY. Moreover, innumerable messages declaring loyalty to the ideas of that great revolutionary--Josip Broz Tito--were flooding in from all parts of the country. In these messages industrial workers spontaneously pledged additional production efforts.

During the 122 days of J.B. Tito's serious illness, and since his death, the SFRY leadership and all the Yugoslav people have supplied massive proof that all speculations and prophecies about "an uncertain future and even 'disintegration' of nonaligned and self-managing Yugoslavia" are devoid of any reason. THE EVENTS AND THE COUNTRY'S PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION ARE THE BEST EVIDENCE THAT THE SOCIALIST FEDERATION OF YUGOSLAVIA'S EQUAL PEOPLES AND NATIONALITIES HAS BEEN BUILT ON FOUNDATIONS OF UNITY AND BROTHERHOOD.

THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES OF THE SFRY AND LCY CONTINUE TO MOST CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENT THE CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT AND TITO'S INITIATIVE WITH REGARD TO COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP AND COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DECISIONS ON THE COUNTRY'S AFFAIRS. A new SFRY president and deputy president were elected in accord with those principles. At present the SFRY Parliament is debating the constitutional ratification of the principles of collective leadership, responsibility and decision-making. At the same time, discussions on this subject are conducted by mass media and all communities.

Nor has the SFRY's political militancy in the international arena been weakened. That activity fully confirms the main principles of socialist, nonaligned Yugoslavia. IN MANY STATEMENTS THE SFRY'S HIGHEST AUTHORITIES STRESS MOST STRONGLY THEIR LOYALTY TO THE PRINCIPLES OF NONALIGNED POLICY AND YUGOSLAVIA'S EFFORTS TO REDUCE TENSION, STRENGTHEN PEACE AND DETENTE, PROMOTE DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOP PEACEFUL COOPERATION AND RAPPROCHEMENT AMONG NATIONS. THEY ALSO RESOLUTELY REJECTED THE UNTIMELY AND UNSOLICITED OFFERS OF HELP FOR THE ALLEGEDLY THREATENED YUGOSLAVIA, STATING THAT "SOCIALIST AND NONALIGNED YUGOSLAVIA IS STRONG ENOUGH TO DEFEND ITS SOVEREIGNTY AND INDEPENDENCE."

AT ONE OF THEIR RECENT JOINT SESSIONS THE SFRY AND LCY PRESIDIUMS HIGHLY EVALUATED THE TRADITIONALLY GOOD YUGOSLAV-POLISH STATE AND PARTY RELATIONS AND STRESSED THAT COMPREHENSIVE RELATIONS, FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES ARE DEVELOPING FAVORABLY.

In its domestic policy Belgrade always focuses its attention on the task of overcoming economic weaknesses and strengthening the self-management system. The subject of maintaining and strengthening economic stability is always on the agenda of the highest federal, republican and regional bodies. THEY HAVE DISCUSSED ISSUES SUCH AS PRODUCTIVITY, ALL-ROUND THRIFT, INVESTMENT POLICY, FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE, ADJUSTING CONSUMPTION TO THE ECONOMY'S REAL POTENTIAL AND MORE CONSISTENT OBSERVANCE OF AGREEMENTS AND ACCORDS AMONG THE REPUBLICS AND AUTONOMOUS REGIONS.

The distinctive feature of the present situation is that in the first 4 months of this year considerable progress was made in promoting many interrepublican agreements and accords on problems of key significance for the entire federation. For example, this is so in the case of the accords, concluded after years of discussions, with regard to the concentration of forces and resources necessary to implement large investments in the sphere of energy, transportation, raw materials industries, metallurgy and agriculture.

It is also a fact that in the first 4 months of this year, sickness absenteeism was reduced considerably, productivity increased, financial discipline improved and the number of insolvent enterprises dropped. People here explain these favorable tendencies--not without reason--by the will to demonstrate unity and brotherhood, and by the readiness to continue LCY policy and to implement the program adopted by the 11th LCY Congress.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN AMBASSADOR--Warsaw, 24 May, PAP--President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski received today Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Afghan Democratic Republic Mohammad Ayan Ayan who presented his credentials. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1702 GMT 24 May 80 LD]

BURMESE AMBASSADOR--Warsaw, 24 May, PAP--President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski received today Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma U Tin Oo, who presented his credentials. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1704 GMT 24 May 80 LD]

NEW AMBASSADORS--The Council of State today appointed Jozef Tejchma ambassador to Switzerland, and Franciszek Adamkiewicz ambassador to Austria. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 May 80 LD]

WARSAW SESSION ON SECURITY--The Warsaw 27-28 May session of European security experts from Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, GDR, Polish, Hungarian and USSR institutes of international affairs prepared the agenda for a conference of the Standing Commission for European Security of these institutes, which will be held in Poland in the fall. The experts were received by Vice Foreign Minister M. Dobrosielski. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 May 80 p 7 AU]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LIBYAN 'PEOPLE'S BUREAU' DELEGATION

AU311351 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the members of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to Bucharest, on the occasion of the start of the committee's mission in our country. The meeting was attended by Comrades Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Silviu Curticeanu, presidential and State Council secretary.

('Ali 'Abd al-Mahlubimu), secretary of the People's Committee, extended most heartfelt wishes for health to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the Libyan people and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, as well as wishes for prosperity and progress to the Romanian people. Thanking the secretary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked him to extend wishes for well-being to the Libyan people on behalf of the Romanian people and himself personally, as well as cordial greetings and best wishes to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial and friendly talk with the members of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Bucharest. The sides expressed satisfaction at the good Romanian-Libyan relations, and the conviction that those relations will increasingly develop in the spirit of the understandings reached during President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

AFGHAN KARMAL THANKS CEAUSESCU FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU271103 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 May 80 p 5

[Message of thanks from Afghanistan's Prime Minister Babrak Karmal to Nicolae Ceausescu for his congratulations on the Afghan revolution anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

I thank you for your warm and amiable message of congratulations on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Afghan revolution. I want to assure you that the fraternal relations existing between the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and the RCP will further develop and deepen, in the interests of our peoples and countries, and of the cause of international peace and security.

Esteemed Comrade Secretary General, please accept my best wishes for personal health and happiness, and for the well-being and ever greater successes for the friendly people of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, head of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS MEETING ON ECONOMIC, FARM PROBLEMS

AU301830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1756 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGREPRES, 30/5/1980--A working meeting with the first secretaries and the secretaries in charge of economic and farm problems of the county party committees took place on May 29 and 30 at the CC of the RCP, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu.

The meeting was participated in by the members and alternate members of the Political Executive Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP, members of the Central Committee, members of the government, executives of industry and agriculture, of the central party and state apparatus, representatives of the mass and public organizations.

During the meeting they analyzed questions of the economic activity and of enhancing the role of the party and state bodies in the scientific management of all compartments of activity, of the entire society. The analysis covered the stage of implementation of the plan for the first five months of 1980 in industry, agriculture, in the other economic compartments, and measures were set for the integral implementation under the best of conditions of all planned objectives and the proper application of the economic financial mechanism.

The workers of the meeting were held in plenum and in two working groups: industry-investments and agriculture.

During the debates, presented were the achievements in the fulfillment of the plan in industry and constructions, in agriculture. Special stress was laid on the fulfillment of the net and of the physical production, on diminishing production consumptions and costs. Also highlighted were the actions taken for growing the volume of goods meant for export while assimilating, in the country, new materials and equipment in view of reducing import as far as possible.

The participants in the debates analysed at the same time some shortcomings that resulted in failure to fulfill certain tasks.

During the debates special stress was laid on the necessity of a more marked reduction of consumptions with raw and auxiliary materials, fuels and energy, of working out technologies requiring small energy and material consumptions concomitantly with finding and capitalizing new sources of energy.

Also analyzed in the meeting was the question of fulfilling the tasks for exports in view of securing an active balance of payments. The fact was shown that increased export will be one of the main preoccupations of the economic units, of the research institutes, of the party and state organizations.

As regards agriculture the speakers pointed out the firm actions taken for the elimination of shortcomings so that, despite the difficulties created by this year's climatic conditions, the spring sowings had been generally done in good conditions.

Stressed was the necessity of consistent actions to be taken for the implementation of the programmes of measures in view of the integral achievement of this year's plan provisions.

At the same time, recommendations were made for increasing the livestock in the state agricultural units and the producer cooperative farms, as well as in the population's homesteads, in the non-cooperativized zones included, for securing the necessary fodder base, for raising the production of milk, meat, eggs and wool, for integrally fulfilling the tasks in connection with the central fund of state's agricultural products.

Special attention was paid to the thorough preparation of the forthcoming summer campaign.

In concluding the working meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, delivered a speech to be released.

IONITA RECEIVES USSR VICE PREMIER MARCHUK

AU301959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/5/1980--Official talks started in Bucharest on May 30 between the Romanian and Soviet delegation on the development of the technico-scientific collaboration between the two countries. The Romanian delegation is led by Ion Ionita, deputy prime minister, and the Soviet one by Guriy I. Marchuk, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR Science and Technology Commission.

They analyzed the current stage of actions of cooperation in the domain of scientific research and technological development between Romania and the Soviet Union. The objectives of the programme of technico-scientific cooperation for the next five years were analyzed and harmonized. Then the Soviet delegation attended the inauguration of the exhibition "Achievements of Soviet Science and Technology".

The same day, the ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, V.I. Drozdenko, gave a reception to mark the organization in Romania of the Soviet science and technology days and of the exhibition of "Achievements of Soviet Science and Technology".

ANDREI RECEIVES NIGERIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS COMMISSIONER

AU301919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/5/1980--On May 30 Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, received Chief D.O. Bolokor, commissioner for external affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, who now visits Romania. Evoked with satisfaction was the ascending course of the Romanian-Nigerian relations based on the understandings and agreements established during the summit dialogue. The sides expressed the common will to amplify their economic and political collaboration, as well as in other fields, their collaboration in the international arena.

TROFIN RECEIVES BULGARIAN POWER SUPPLY MINISTER

AU302002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/5/1980--On May 30 Virgil Trofin, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of mining, oil industry and geology, received Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply of Bulgaria, who visited Romania at head of a delegation of experts, answering an invitation extended by the minister of electric power.

During the talk tackled were problems regarding the collaboration between Romania and Bulgaria in the field of power generation, and at the same time fresh possibilities were examined for the further expansion of this collaboration.

AVRAM MEETS BULGARIAN MACHINE BUILDING MINISTER

AU311400 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] A working meeting took place today in Giurgiu, Romania, between Ioan Avram, minister of machine building of the Bulgarian People's Republic. In the spirit of understandings and decisions concluded between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, the two ministers discussed new ways and means for expanding and deepening economic cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria, particularly in machine building.

They also examined the stage of implementing the production program of the Giurgiu-Ruse enterprise for heavy machines and equipment, and the program of equipment deliveries for the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol hydroelectric complex. The two ministers also identified new ways to develop cooperation in the manufacture of machinetools and equipment for the food industry.

During the working meeting, which proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere, Minister Ioan Avram and Toncho Chakurov signed an overall convention on complex cooperation in machine tools until 1990, and a convention on specialization in the production of equipment for the food industry.

PATAN, AGACHI RECEIVE CSSR DEPUTY METALLURGICAL MINISTER

AU311403 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Comrade Ion Patan, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the Romanian side in the joint Romanian-CSSR Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, today received Adolf Hynek, CSSR deputy minister of metallurgy and heavy industry, who paid a visit to our country. On this occasion the two sides discussed issues concerning the conclusion of new ventures in economic and scientific-technological cooperation and collaboration designed to contribute to diversifying cooperation between Romania and the CSSR in metallurgy.

A meeting of the Romanian-CSSR working group for economic and scientific-technological cooperation in metallurgy took place between 26 and 31 May in Bucharest. Comrade Neculai Agachi, minister of the metallurgical industry, had a meeting with head of the CSSR delegation Adolf Hynek. A protocol was signed today at the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry in Bucharest providing for continuously expanding ventures of production sharing and specialization, for developing goods exchanges, and for deepening scientific-technological cooperation in metal[illegible]rgy between the two countries.

RCP GREETS LUXEMBOURG COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU311500 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1128 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/5/1980--The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party addressed warm comradely greetings to the delegates to the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, to all the members of that party. We take this opportunity, the message reads among other things, to express our satisfaction at the good relations developing between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Luxembourg grounded on equal rights, the observance of the principles of independence and non-interference in internal affairs, of each party's right to elaborate its political line, its revolutionary tactics and strategy according to the historical, national and social conditions in its own country.

We are convinced that the development of mutual collaboration between our parties will serve the interests of strengthening the friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Luxembourg peoples, of expanding the good relations between Romania and Luxembourg, of the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

RCP GREETS GHANAIAN PARTY CONGRESS

AU311411 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1133 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/5/1980--The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party addressed warm greetings of friendship and solidarity to the delegates to the congress of the People's National Party of Ghana.

The activity of your party for safeguarding national independence and promoting the Ghanaian people's fundamental interests, for abolishing the neo-colonialist policy of the imperialist circles, for initiating renewing transformations meant to secure the country's economic and social progress, for eradicating underdevelopment, for peace and collaboration among nations is well-known and appreciated in Romania. We express our conviction that the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity established between the Romanian Communist Party and the People's National Party of Ghana will further develop, in the interest of both parties, of the friendship and mutually advantageous collaboration between the two countries and peoples, for consolidating the unity of the revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces everywhere, of the cause of progress and peace in the world.

PAPER INDUSTRY WORKERS RECEIVE WAGE INCREASES

AU311414 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/5/1980--According to the programme of raising the standards of living of Romania's population in the 1976-1980 Five-Year Plan period, the working people in the pulp and paper industry will benefit by increased remunerations starting June 1. This rise is of 14.7 percent and adds to that made in the first stage (1977-1978) leading to a 34.7 percent increase as compared to 1975. Over three million working people have already benefited from higher remunerations. All the provisions of the programme of raising the standards of living for this five-year period will be implemented during this stage phased out from August 1, 1979 to December 1, 1980. The real remuneration of 1980 will exceed by 30-32 percent that of 1975 as compared to the 18-20 percent initially stipulated.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SYRIA--By a presidential decree, Comrade Grigore Comartin was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Arab Republic of Syria, replacing Comrade Emilian Manciur, who was recalled to the Foreign Ministry headquarters. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 May 80 p 5 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO ISRAEL--By a presidential decree, Comrade Constantin Vasiliu was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Israel, replacing Comrade Ion Covaci who was recalled to the Foreign Ministry headquarters. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 May 80 p 3 AU]

SCIENTIFIC TALKS WITH GDR--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/5/1980--Over May 29-30 talks were held in Bucharest between Mihail Florescu, Romanian minister, secretary of state, the National Council for Science and Technology, and Dr Klaus Stubenrauch, minister secretary of state at the Ministry for Science and Technology of the G.D.R. On the occasion, cooperation objectives were discussed and agreed upon in the field of scientific research and technological development, for the 1980-1985 period and further. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 30 May 80 AU]

JOINT COMMITTEE ON TRADE COOPERATION WITH PRC BEGINS SESSION

LD302020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1915 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 3 (TANJUG)--Trade between Yugoslavia and China is constantly increasing. Last year it totalled 160 million U.S. dollars. This year Yugoslavia-Chinese trade is expected to be balanced and total some 300 million U.S. dollars.

The above was noted at the beginning of the second session of the Yugoslav-Chinese Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The delegations to the session are headed by Yugoslav Vice Premier Branislav Ikonic and Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Muhua. The joint committee assessed that significant progress was recorded in bilateral economic cooperation last year and that the numerous contacts between various delegations have contributed to initiating talks on concrete arrangements.

The joint committee noted good results in industrial and other forms of cooperation, specifically in cooperation in agriculture and the production of electroindustrial articles. The two sides expressed interest in the realization of concrete projects in the field of machine-building, tool machinery, chemical and household appliances industries.

PRC Delegation Visits Bor

LD012236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Bor--The PRC economic delegation led by Chen Muhua, vice premier of the State Council, was in Bor today. Representatives of the Bor ore deposit area acquainted the chief economists with the production possibilities of the copper combine and with the development directions in the next 5-year plan. It was said that the Bor ore region would develop in four basic directions in the next 5-year period: the stabilization of the existing copper production and orientation toward its further processing, finding possibilities to master new products in the chemical sphere, a more intensive development of the electrical machine industry with an orientation toward greater production of processing equipment for the needs of mining and metallurgy and, in this connection, toward exports of knowledge and technology to foreign markets.

The PRC economic delegation also visited some production sections of the Bor part of the mining and smelting region.

SUNDIC ASSESSES HUA'S TRIP TO JAPAN, PRC-USSR RELATIONS

LD312117 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 31 May 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] In the last few days much has been written and said about the visit by Hua Guofeng, the Chinese premier, to Tokyo. Although it was a visit which had been agreed a long time earlier, the assessments of its significance are very contradictory. For the directly interested parties, China and Japan, Hua's visit to Tokyo represents the successful continuation of cooperation in various spheres, primarily in the economic sphere. This cooperation offers both countries the opportunity to consolidate and promote cooperation in the political sphere as well, without the influence of outside factors.

China and Japan are great countries, varying in their orientations, which in their long history are for the first time beginning to understand the need for good neighborliness and equitable cooperation. These days there is no danger of either China or Japan playing a subordinate role in that cooperation, or more precisely, of Japan being the instrument of Chinese policy, or China being that of Japanese policy.

The fear of the Chinese-Japanese rapprochement which exists has no foundation, unless one does not believe that it will be better for the world and for international peace if relations between China and Japan were not as good as they are now [sentence as heard]. Of course, the favorable development of Chinese-Japanese relations reduces the possibility of factors outside Asia--the superpowers, primarily--influencing Asian trends. This will be even more noticeable when China and India improve their mutual relations, which may also be expected in the near future. After all, the desires of the countries of Asia to live in peace and harmony are natural, as are their desires of not being the instruments of anyone's policy. This, of course, also assumes their obligation to behave towards others in the same way without discrimination.

Asia, undoubtedly, will need a long time yet to become its own, as will other continents, after all. However, any progress made in this direction is worthy of attention and should be welcomed. In its opening up towards the world, China did not want to omit Japan. On the contrary, cooperation with Japan has been shown to be useful in many ways. In particular, Beijing did not want to miss the opportunity afforded to establish good relations with the United States either. China's opening up towards the world has also had a positive influence on the internal processes through which China is passing today, even if they are still not understood in the proper way for various reasons.

However, it is not surprising that China's opening up towards the world has been interpreted with distrust from the very beginning by the Soviet Union, especially in view of the unstable relations between Moscow and Beijing and the unsatisfactory relations with Japan. But it cannot be said that Chinese-Soviet relations are bad as they are as a result of China's opening to the world, as they were not better before it. The basic problem of the Chinese-Soviet conflict consists in equal mistrust on both sides, which is constantly being fed by sharp polemics even when there is no reason for them.

The assertion that China is creating an anti-Soviet bloc through its cooperation with the United States and Japan ranks among the most severe accusations against Chinese policy in recent times, in return for which the same accusations against Soviet policy can be expected from China's side. Such accusations and counter-accusations only deepen the abyss which divides the two countries, from which neither side can expect any advantage. On the contrary, it only distances them from the negotiating table, at which their mutual disagreements and doubts might be eliminated. Any procrastination can be very dangerous for themselves and for peace in the world in general.

TANJUG EDITOR NOTES ANNIVERSARY OF BELGRADE DECLARATION

LD311453 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1042 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--TANJUG editor Djordje Milosevic writes: Twenty-five years will elapse on Monday 2 June since the signing of the document, known as the Belgrade Declaration, on Yugoslav-Soviet relations and the principles on which they are founded.

The document was signed during a visit by a Soviet delegation to Yugoslavia and Yugoslav-Soviet talks at the highest level from 27 May to 2 June in Belgrade and Brioni. The Yugoslav delegation at these talks was headed by the president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, and the Soviet delegation by Nikita Khrushchev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This was the first meeting between the highest-ranking leaders of the two countries for a long time.

The declaration stresses that the talks were held in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, that views were exchanged on international problems which concerned the interests of Yugoslavia and the USSR and that questions of political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries were also comprehensively considered.

The starting point of the talks was the desire of both countries to apply the method of negotiation in the interest of peaceful settling of international questions and of the strengthening of cooperation between nations and states.

The declaration says that both governments agreed to adopt further measures for the normalization of their relations and promotion of cooperation, being convinced that this was in the interest of their peoples and contributed both to the relaxation of international tension and to the consolidation of peace in the world.

With the aim of strengthening trust and cooperation between nations, the two governments proceeded from principles spelled out in a binding form in the declaration.

These are: respect for sovereignty, independence, integrity and equality between states in their mutual relations and in relations with other states; recognition and promotion of peaceful coexistence between nations regardless of ideological differences and differences between social orders, which presupposes cooperation between all states in the field of international relations in general and economic and cultural relations in particular; adherence to the principles of mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs for any reason whatsoever--economic, political or ideological--since the questions of internal system, different social orders and different forms in the development of socialism are exclusively the matter of individual countries. The declaration also condemns every aggression and every attempt to impose political and economic domination by other countries and stresses that the policy of military blocs increases international tension, undermines trust between nations and increases threat of war.

The Belgrade declaration stresses the agreement to adopt all the necessary measures to introduce a normal contractual state of affairs on the basis of which the normal development of relations between the two countries will be regulated and ensured with the aim of expanding cooperation between the two countries in all fields in which both governments are interested.

These principles were also spelled out in later Yugoslav and Soviet documents and affirmed during the frequent meetings and talks between the highest-ranking Yugoslav and Soviet leaders. Practice has fully confirmed their significance, and their consistent application represents the best guarantee for the success and comprehensive development of mutual relations, reciprocal understanding and trust.

Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have successfully cooperated on the basis of these principles and on the foundations thus laid, which are of a permanent character. The frequent meetings between Presidents Tito and Brezhnev in recent years set a special seal on and made a particular contribution to the development of cooperation. The principles spelt out in the Belgrade Declaration and the later documents signed by the two countries after talks at the highest level were powerfully reaffirmed during their talks in May last year.

A prominent place in cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR belongs to relations in the economic field. This year's value of the exchange of goods is expected to exceed $4 billion, which is a record in Yugoslavia's exchange of goods with any country.

Cooperation between the social and political organizations and especially between the LCY and the CPSU represents a significant part of Yugoslav-Soviet relations as a whole. Over the past years there has been successful development of cooperation between the SFRY Assembly and the USSR Supreme Soviet and between Yugoslav and Soviet republics and other organs and institutions. Consultations between representatives of the ministries of foreign affairs are also a part of comprehensive, diversified and fruitful cooperation.

The idea of the extent of scientific-technical cooperation is given by the fact that in the course of one year the two countries exchange between 2,000 and 3,000 scientists and specialists of all kinds. Cultural-educational cooperation has also reached a very high level.

The friendly fully-developed and stable relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, in which both countries are interested, also have an international significance. The positive development of mutual relations between socialist, nonaligned and self-managing Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union is not only in keeping with the basic interests of the two countries, but also represents a contribution to the consolidation of world peace, affirmation of the principles of active peaceful coexistence, relaxation of tension, intensification of international cooperation based on equality, and to the struggle for development, social progress and socialism.

The Belgrade Declaration laid strong foundations for the positive development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations. Through the efforts of the leaderships of the SFRY and the USSR and of the peoples of the two countries, this process is developing successfully and is both in their mutual interest and in the interest of socialism and world relations in general.

NIN VIEWS EAST-WEST RELATIONS, USSR DESIRE FOR DETENTE

AU311602 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1534 25 May 80 pp 44-46

[Risto Bajalski report from Moscow: "East-West: Nostalgia for Detente"]

[Excerpts] Ever since Gromyko's visit to Paris at the end of April, within less than 1 month, top Soviet diplomacy has taken every opportunity to resume a dialogue with the West. The culmination of the Soviet involvement in this "month of dialog" undoubtedly was the unexpected, hastily agreed, spectacular meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing in Warsaw. [paragraph continues]

In the "sandwich" between the two Soviet-French meetings, Gromyko had talks in Vienna with Muskie, Genscher, Colombo, Kreisky, Lord Carrington and once more with Poncet. All these contacts suited the intensive Soviet desire to halt, by resuming a dialogue, or at least to slow down the rapid slide of East-West relations from detente toward a new confrontation. The aforementioned Soviet desire was clearly expressed last month in another manner in the declaration of the East European allies at the jubilee session of the leadership of the Warsaw Pact Military-Political Organization in Warsaw on 14 and 15 May.

The Soviet Union, together with its allies, expressed its nostalgia for detente even more strongly with its spectacular idea--that a summit meeting of "leaders of states of all regions of the world" be held "as soon as possible."

By a stroke of historic fate, the USSR prepared and carried out its "peace offensive" at the beginning of the seventies after "Czechoslovakia," while, now at the beginning of the eighties, it is engaging itself in a similar action after "Afghanistan."

Are the Soviet chances for success as favorable today as they were 10 years ago? In Moscow it is believed that they are not because "Afghanistan" has turned out to be much more complex than "Czechoslovakia." "Fraternal assistance" to Afghanistan, contrary to that in Czechoslovakia, went beyond the boundaries of the geographically limited blocs.

Continuation of the "peace offensive" of the seventies is the ardent desire of the Soviet Union and suits Soviet interests, but Moscow already understands that "Afghanistan" alarmingly took the wind out of that policy.

It is not difficult to understand--as it is instructive to recall--why Moscow has agreed to include "Afghanistan" in diplomatic talks with the West. It agreed because that was the Western condition for the dialogue. However, there are also deeper reasons for this assent.

In addition to the deepest reason, which we will call the Soviet strategic interest in further development of detente between East and West, serious reasons are certainly to be found in an analysis of the consequences of Soviet military action in Afghanistan. The consequences have been and remain mainly to the detriment of the Soviet Union's actual interests.

It is impossible to know what the internal assessments of the damage are which the Soviet Union suffered after its army's invasion of Afghanistan, but the actual facts are known and not just to the political leadership. Although not in great detail, the facts are known to the broad public.

Perhaps in time world reaction fades or becomes "blurred," but the resolution adopted by the special session of the UN General Assembly with the indelible fact that 104 countries demanded urgent withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan is still in force. That was so unpleasant for the USSR that that fact was not reported in the country.

All the most important channels of negotiations between East and West have suddenly been "blocked." True, it is deterimental to both blocs, but the Soviet Union for the last 5 months has been forced to try to prove that it is not responsible for blocking the negotiating channels, or at least that it is not the first culprit, as "Afghanistan" took place after the Western decision on the Pershing and cruise missiles.

Spoiled Mood

It is an unfavourable circumstance for the USSR that the Soviet Army in Afghanistan--even if its sole operative task is to protect the southern border of that country from subsequent attacks from outside--is experiencing resistance within the occupied area. That is an unfavorable reality both militarily and politically because such a Soviet presence in Afghanistan is connected with losses in both fields. The state of affairs could become even more complex if the Islamic countries decided in favor of Iran's idea voiced at the Islamabad conference to send organized assistance to the insurgents in Afghanistan, although they might be called "bandits" and "counterrevolutionaries." It is not difficult to identify natural signs of concern in Soviet circles over the present state of affairs.

The Olympic games will be held in Moscow despite the boycott of a number of countries at the initiative of Carter's administration. However, Soviet circles are not indifferent to the shadow of a political boycott--because that has already spoiled the sporting mood and made the great and honest preparations of the hosts to organize the nicest holiday in the history of the Olympic movement to a great extent worthless.

There is no need to go any further in "taking stock" of the USSR's difficulties as a result of "Afghanistan." It is sufficient to state that the Soviet leadership would have a good reason to analyze the whole thing and to seek a way out of the unfavorable situation. There are signs that Moscow is making such efforts.

The positions of the USSR and the West on a political solution for Afghanistan have, however, remained as distant as they were. For the West the first step in the solution is withdrawal of the Soviet Army, while for the USSR that has remained the last step, after international guarantees were first created for the survival of the present regime in Kabul.

Nonetheless, there are some changes in the situation. The change is in the established dialog which deals with all disputes between East and West, including Afghanistan.

It is only on this basis, it has turned out, that the Soviet Union could plan the new "peace offensive" together with its allies. It will be an imcomparably more difficult "offensive" than the one at the beginning of the seventies, but Moscow is beginning the undertaking, because for the Soviet Union, too, there is no greater actual interest than salvaging detente.

VLAJKOVIC REVIEWS ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH U.S.

AU012123 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Aleksandar Vlajkovic commentary]

[Text] A meeting of more than 500 Yugoslav and American businessmen, representatives of the biggest banks, commerce and manufacturers, opened tonight in Dubrovnik. In the next 3 days the meeting's participants will strive to find solutions for promoting economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States. The Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia is hosting the meeting, attended among others also by the highest representatives of the Federal Executive Council and the U.S. administration. Aleksandar Vlajkovic comments on this important meeting in Dubrovnik:

For a number of years now the United States has occupied a most important place in our foreign trade. In terms of participation in our foreign trade the United States ranks after the Soviet Union, the FRG and Italy. Last year the total value of commodity trade between Yugoslavia and the United States, the main form of economic cooperation between the two countries, amounted to more than $1.4 billion, an amount with which we certainly could be satisfied. However, what is not good in this connection is the fact that our purchases in the United States considerably exceeded our sales to American buyers and that, consequently, only 35 percent of our imports from the United States were covered by our exports there. Yet another reason for our dissatisfaction in this connection is the fact that only a few years ago the United States was a country with which we had a favorable foreign trade balance and a market where nearly all our imports were covered by our exports.

Last year's unfavorable trends have continued this year. In the first 4 months our exports to the United States totaled $139 million and our imports from the United States totaled more than $376 million. We certainly cannot be satisfied with the fact that only about 37 percent of our imports are covered by our exports. It is true that, facing its own unfavorable foreign trade balance, the United States has introduced a number of restrictive measures. But at the same time our own economy's failures to become more intensively engated in that great market are increasingly more evident. We have insufficiently utilized the advantages offered by the U.S. scheme of preferential treatment for imports from developing countries that applies also to our country. The structure of our exports to the United States is modest: eight types of products account for nearly one half of all our sales there. The quantities of goods offered by us are also insufficient. The higher forms of economic cooperation are insufficiently represented in our total trade. True, by the amounts of invested funds the value of the 30 agreements on joint ventures of our organizations ofmassociated l bor and American companies is higher than the value of al' business ventures with all other foreign partners. But this does not exhaust the opportunities for new investments, long-term industrial cooperation and technology transfer.

For this reason, in addition to seeking ways to balance the commodity trade between the two countries, the Dubrovnik meeting will devote special attention to other forms of economic cooperation. There are real opportunities and a mutual desire by both countries for cooperation in joint construction and investment projects in third countries. Other forms of long-term ties and banking and financial cooperation will naturally be also discussed. Since representatives of the Federal Executive Council and the U.S. administration will participate in the discussions at the meeting in addition to businessmen of both countries, it must be expected that foundations will be determined for eliminating many difficulties in the economic cooperation between the two countries.

VRHOVEC PAYS VISIT TO ZAMBIA, TANZANIA

Departure 30 May

LD301616 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Brhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left this afternoon for a short and friendly working visit to Zambia at the invitation of Zambian Minister of Foreign Affairs Wilson Chakulya. Josip Vrhovec and his associates were seen off at Surcin Airport by Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs and other officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Arrival in Zambia

LD311109 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0935 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Lusaka--Yugoslavia appreciates the sympathy expressed by President Dr Kenneth David Kaunda during his recent stay in Belgrade at the time of President Tito's funeral. And this is the symbol of the deep friendship that exists between our countries. This was stated by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, when he arrived in Zambia this morning on a short working visit. Addressing Zambian correspondents at the airport in Lusaka, Josip Vrhovec particularly stressed that the wonderful poem that President Dr Kaunda had written in honor of our Comrade Tito deeply moved the Yugoslav people.

During his stay in Lusaka the federal secretary for foreign affairs, as he stated, will have talks with Zambian leaders on the friendly relations between the two countries. We hope, apart from considering bilateral questions which concern our countries and should serve the further development of the most friendly relations possible, to exchange views on the international situation as well.

The international situation is deteriorating and in particular there is a threat to the nonaligned countries' peace and security, Federal Secretary Vrhovec said. In this connection he paid particular tribute to Zambia, which in the region of southern Africa is waging a struggle against apartheid, a struggle Yugoslavia supports.

Greeting the federal secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Lamech Goma, acting Zambian minister of foreign affairs and minister of education and culture, stated that his country felt privileged by the fact that Josip Vrhovec had found enough time to visit Zambia so soon after President Tito's death, which was such a heavy loss for Yugoslavia. The Zambians respect the Yugoslav peoples and in particular President Tito. This was most eloquently proved by Dr Kaunda's recent visit to Yugoslavia, Dr Lamech Goma stressed.

This afternoon Josip Vrhovec, accompanied by Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other members of the Yugoslav delegation, will call on President Dr Kennth Kaunda. They will also have talks with Dr Lamech Goma.

Meeting With Kaunda

LD011120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1012 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Lusaka--President of the Republic of Zambia Dr Kenneth David Kaunda has received in Lusaka Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is on a short working visit to this friendly and nonaligned country.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, handed over a personal message from Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to President Kaunda.

President Kaunda expressed thanks for the message and recalled memories of President Tito, expressing once again his profound respect for Tito's work. Kenneth Kaunda reciprocated best wishes and greetings for the president of the Presidency and the Presidency of the SFRY.

During the reception they talked about the development of bilateral relations and expressed the mutual desire for the traditional friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our countries and to continue developing and strengthening successfully.

They talked about the dangers arising from the constant deterioration in the international situation and the increasingly frequent use of force in international relations. Particular stress was laid on the great moral and political force of the policy of nonalignment and the need for joint operation by the nonaligned countries in order to halt the dangers threatening peace and security and to strengthen the principles of independence, equality and justice in the world.

In the conversation between President Kaunda and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Vrhovec they also pointed to the danger which the racist regime of South Africa constitutes for the countries of this region through its aggressive policy. It was underlined that the movement of nonaligned countries should continue to extend firm support to the front-line countries and do everything so that the people of Namibia, following the people of Zimbabwe, can gain their freedom as quickly as possible.

The reception with President Kaunda was also attended by Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Radivoje Markovic, SFRY ambassador to Zambia.

Yesterday, before the reception with President Dr Kenneth Kaunda, Professor Dr Lamech Goma, minister of education and culture, who is carrying out the duties of minister of foreign affairs, and Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, talked about bilateral relations between the two countries and about the international situation and the need for activity by the movement of nonaligned countries.

The conversation was conducted in the very cordial atmosphere that characterizes the relations between the two friendly and non-aligned countries. On this occasion the identity of views and assessments of the two countries on the topics examined found expression. Both sides expressed interest in making maximum efforts for the further successful development of bilateral cooperation and the willingness for joint activity by the two nonaligned countries in international forums and in the movement of nonaligned countries.

Arrival in Tanzania

LD011530 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1402 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Dar Es Salam--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived in Tanzania today on a working and friendly visit of several days. The Yugoslav delegation, which includes Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary, was welcomed at the airport in Dar Es Salam by M.A. Foum, deputy Tanzanian minister of foreign affairs, and ministry officials, as well as by Milorad Komatina, Yugoslav ambassador in Tanzania.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs will have talks with his Tanzanian counterpart, Benjamin Mkapa, on the bilateral cooperation and will also discuss topical international issues and the cooperation between the two friendly countries in the nonaligned movement. Julius Nyerere, Tanzania's president, is expected to receive Josip Vrhovec today.

KURTOVIC LEAVES ON VISIT TO FINLAND, NORWAY

LD311436 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1036 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Todo Kurtovic, president of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, left today on an 8-day visit to Finland and Norway at the invitation of these countries' political parties. At Belgrade airport Todor Kurtovic was seen off by Zivan Vasiljevic, member of the Presidium of SAWPY Federal Conference.

During his visit to Finland from 1-4 June, the SAWPY Federal Conference president will meet leaders of the Finnish People's Democratic League, the Social-Democratic Party and other Finnish political parties. He will then visit Norway from 5-8 June, where he will meet with leaders of the Norwegian Labor Party. During the visits Todor Kurtovic will exchange views with prominent personalities of the two countries' political life on the political situation in the world and other questions of mutual interest, and on the further promotion of reciprocal cooperation.

ZARKOVIC VIEWS NONALIGNMENT, COLLECTIVE WORK, YOUTH

AU301225 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 May 80 p 7

[Unattributed report on interview granted by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, to MLADOST editor Zoran Sekulic--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Tasks of the Nonaligned Policy Cannot Be in Choosing Leaders

Commenting on reports that can be heard abroad that the unity of the nonaligned movement has been jeopardized with Tito's departure from the international political arena and on speculations about who will replace Tito in the nonaligned movement, Vidoje Zarkovic said:

With Tito's death the nonaligned policy and movement have lost the last of their founders. At the same time the nonaligned policy and movement have never before enjoyed, as they do now, the reputation of an irreplaceable world factor in international relations.

The tasks of the nonaligned policy and movement, after President Tito's demise, are not and cannot be in choosing a leader--something which, by the way, is not in accordance with either the democratic character and practice of the movement itself--but rather in constant efforts of all nonaligned countries to further strengthen the unity and the action capability of the movement on the bases of the original principles of nonaligned policy and, beyond that, in the constructive activity of the movement as a world factor in international relations. Such an orientation will represent the best possible preservation of the lasting memory of President Tito and other founders of the nonaligned policy and movement.

Initiative Which Confirmed Tito's Wisdom and Far-Sightedness

In reply to the question of how he assesses the importance of Tito's initiative that led 10 years ago to the introduction of the SFRY Presidency as a collective organ into our system, Zarkovic said:

That was an extraordinarily important decision. The SFRY Presidency, which has assumed the function of head of state after Comrade Tito's death on the basis of the constitution, had also tended to a good many affairs within the competence of the president of the republic before that under Tito's leadership and had participated in the adoption of President Tito's decisions on all important questions of domestic and foreign policy. This organ thus gained valuable experience during Tito's life and under his leadership. It affirmed itself politically at home and abroad. And it affirmed the practice of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility. This is of great importance for other political bodies, which are now, following Tito's idea, strengthening collective work and responsibility.

Your statement that now there are few young people to be found in the highest leaderships is correct. This is certainly the result of a secretarian attitude toward young people on the part of some of their older comrades and certain organizations of the League of Communists, of a lack of confidence in them and an underestimation of their political maturity and knowledge.

However, the young people must not wait to have their place and rights in the institutions of our self-managing society presented to them. They must capture these posts with their activity. The young people must secure their position in society through their most active possible participation in the struggle to solve the specific social problems of their period. And our self-managing socialist socioeconomic and sociopolitical system offers comprehensive possibilities to young people to realize their social role in a satisfactory manner.

SLOVENE COMMISSION VIEWS TIES WITH ITALY

LD302134 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1927 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Ljubljana, May 30 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Italy have attained a high level of good-neighbor cooperation based on mutual respect and equality, the Republican Assembly of Slovenia International Relations Commission noted today. The Yugoslav constituent Republic of Slovenia borders with Italy. The commission discussed the implementation of the 1975 Yugoslav-Italian Osimo accords. The accords, under which border relations between the two countries have been lastingly settled, have provided an even firmer basis for comprehensive and mutual beneficial cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy and launched new initiatives, it was set out today.

Contacts and cooperation between Slovenia and the Italian province of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, as part of overall Yugoslav-Italian cooperation, have also been intensified, particularly, small-border economic cooperation, cooperation and questions of the position and development of Slovenian and Italian national communities, road links, water resources, agriculture and the human environment protection.

Economic cooperation between the two countries' border regions needs, in the light of the Osimo accords, to be prompted even more forcefully. The overall protection of the Slovene national communists in Italy and the establishment of a free industrial zone at the border in Sezana also fall short of the Osimo accords provisions, the commission established.

The assembly commission delegates expressed conviction that the above questions will be regulated in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Osimo accords. It is believed that a corresponding legal solution, respecting the vital interests of the Slovenes in Italy, will be found through the dialogue between the Slovene national community in Italy and the Italian Government.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR 2-5 JUNE TEHRAN MEETING

LD301412 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1249 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Ilija Topaloski, SFRY Assembly delegate, Arif Tanovic, rector of Sarajevo University, and Becir Dzaka, Sarajevo University professor, left for Tehran today at the invitation of the Government of Iran.

They will take part, in a private capacity, in the international meeting scheduled for 2-5 June which will consider a number of questions of significance for Iran and for peace and security in the region and further afield.

Academician Professor Vladimir Dedijer will also take part in the work of this meeting as a guest of the Iranian Government.

DIPLOMATS CONGRATULATE MIJATOVIC, KRAIGHER

LD302153 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1947 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 30 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic today received heads of foreign diplomatic missions accredited in Belgrade. The diplomats, headed by the Belgrade diplomatic corps doyen, Panamian Ambassador Virgilio Brandford, congratulated Cvijetin Mijatovic and Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Sergej Kraigher on their election to the posts.

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO REBALANCE 1980 BUDGET

AU311605 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 May 80 p 16

[Text] Belgrade, 26 May, TANJUG--A draft law to amend the law on determining the overall volume of federal budgetary expenditures for 1980, in fact a rebalancing of that budget, has been submitted to the SFRY Assembly.

The explanation of the Federal Executive Council stresses that the obligations made in 1979 and 1980 to Yugoslavia's interest community for economic relations with foreign countries have not been completely met. What is involved are 11 billion dinars. According to the financial plan proposed by the Federal Executive Council, those funds will be partially "covered" by introducing a special tax and partially by changing the tax rates of the basic turnover tax. Because one-half of the revenue from the turnover tax belongs to the republics and provinces, the contributions of the republics and provinces to the federal budget for 1980 will be increased for that amount (3,405 million dinars).

NEW CTUY PRESIDENT OUTLINES TASKS

LD311658 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 31 (TANJUG)--A year after the decision on the implementation of the Tito initiative for collective work, Miran Potrc, 42, a jurist of Maribor, Yugoslav constituent Republic of Slovenia, has been elected one-year-term council president of the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions [CTUY]. Potrc has succeeded in the post Mika Spiljak, prominent revolutionary and for a long number of years outstanding figure in the country's social and political life.

In his first interview, given to the Yugoslav weekly NIN, Milan Potrc, referring to the role of Yugoslav trade unions and the engagement of workers in the solution of economic and other problems, urges trade unions to take as active and determined stands as possible.

Trade unions cannot, of course, be the sole and major architect of the development policy nor can they have major influence on, for example, technology and technology matters. However, trade unions cannot be indifferent, for example, to how development policy concepts will reflect on workers' interests. Trade unions must devote full attention to all that affects the vital interests of the working class, Potrc notes.

Referring to the economic stabilization measures, Potrc sets out that "there is no reason for us to conceal anything and, for example, insist that the living standard will grow higher when we know not only that it will not grow higher but will instead drop". Workers are aware that "we all and together must temporarily make some sacrifices" and that there is no reason to expect any major problems because of this, Potrc notes in conclusion.

HERLJEVIC STRESSES DETERMINATION TO FOLLOW 'TITO'S ROAD'

AU011549 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Franjo Herljevic, member of the LCY Central Committee and federal secretary for internal affairs, has unveiled a memorial bust of People's Hero Vladimir Rolovic in Kakmuz village near Gracanica. Herljevic pointed out the constant need for our peoples and nationalities to further continue to strengthen the all-people's defense and social self-protection and stressed that in this way alone we would most effectively resist all possible attacks against Yugoslavia's independence and security, prevent all speculations about our socialist community and consistently follow Tito's road both in our domestic and foreign policies. No speculations can turn us from this road because we are determined to resist them regardless of their origins, Herljevic said. He continued saying that all spiritual custodians of socialist Yugoslavia must be aware of the fact that in our country generations of Tito's followers and conscious fighters for the socialist self-managing relations and for our country's independent position in the international community have been raised on Tito's work. At the same time Yugoslavia continues to be open to our friends and unwaveringly continues to follow its road, Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, emphasized in his speech at the meeting of people in Kakmuz village near Gracanica on the occasion of the unveiling of a memorial bust of People's Hero Vladimir Rolovic.

LJUBICIC ATTENDS MILITARY INDUSTRY MEETING

LD301653 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] A meeting of directors of organizations of associated labor which produce Yugoslavia's armaments and military equipment was held in Belgrade today, organized by the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. At this gathering, held in a year proclaimed outstanding for these work organizations at a time when the whole community is making greater efforts for economic stabilization, there was a discussion on the realization of plans relating to equipping the armed forces this year.

In the introductory report presented by Col Gen Dusan Vujatovic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, and in the ensuing discussion among those taking part in the meeting, specific tasks of organizations of associated labor and of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense were set out, both for this year and for the period of the 5-year development and armament and military equipment production plan. In order that the tasks might be carried out completely, it was said, there is a need to increase individual and general efforts on the part of all subjects which in any way influence the degree of organization and efficiency at work. This will be helped best by carrying out the tasks Comrade Tito set out in this sphere.

The meeting of directors of organizations of associated labor was also attended by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Col Gen Petar Babic, president of the community of the Yugoslav arms and military equipment industry; representatives of the executive councils of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

MACEDONIA LEAGUE PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES POLITICAL SITUATION

LD292320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpts] Skopje--At today's session of the Macedonia League of Communists Central Committee it was noted that the political situation in Macedonia, as in the whole country, has been characterized in the last few months by deep concern for Comrade Tito's state of health and immeasurable grief at his death, and also by a high degree of political consciousness and self-sacrifice for more organized and more involved work in carrying out Tito's ideas and work, as well as the policy of the League of Communists and self-management practice. At today's session of the Presidium it was emphasized that a high degree of involvement and consciousness had been demonstrated by all working people and that this had made possible the efficient functioning of the general socio-political system, and within this context of the all-people's defense and social self-protection system.

Through broad creative activity by the working class and all working people, particularly in material production, an organized influence can be effected on further strengthening ideopolitical unity and stability in political relations which is already being manifested in specific results achieved in all spheres of life and work. In this connection a high degree of motivation in carrying out tasks on the part of the young generation has been demonstrated, as well as their increased interest in entering the ranks of the League of Communists. This once again confirms the unreserved devotion of young people in our socialist community to the work of Comrade Tito.

In this rich ideopolitical activity a special contribution was made by the efficient functioning of the overall system of information, from associated labor to all sociopolitical organizations and communities. The public information media in the Macedonian Socialist Republic in the course of the last few months were a match for their complex and responsible tasks. It informed the public about all essential questions. Proceeding from this high degree of organization and motivation, the Macedonia League of Communists Central Committee Presidium stressed the need for further strengthening overall sociopolitical and self-management activity, particularly in tasks linked with the realization of the economic stabilization policy in the coming medium-term period.